CIRCULATION LAST WEEK 167,000
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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1899. VOL. LXVII: NO. 47.

Poetry.

WINTER'S COMIN'.

Winter's comin' in fer shore—
Blusterin' aroun';
Mollie, sand the cabin floor—
Take the fiddle down.
Short on cotton—who's to blame?
We'll be dancin' just the same!

Boys air comin' down the road
Jest to dance with you.
Apples? What a rosy load!
Jugs o' cider, too!
Corn crop failed us—who's to blame?
We'll be dancin' just the same!

Never cry fer what we've missed—
Let the fire burn steady.
All the gals air to be kissed,
An' the boys air ready!
All crops poorly—who's to blame?
We kin dance, dear, jest the same!
—Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

DON'T WORRY.

"Don't Worry!" This phrase most soothing to the tensioned heart appeals.
I wonder if it be worth trying—this lubricant of life's wheels,
Which somehow, very creaky grow in the jolt of the rugged road
That has never been asphalted for the toiler with his load.
But in the great highway with its marching millions strong,
What a boon this new specific, if it change their plaint to song;
If it can vouchsafe clear vision when the Star of Hope grows dim,
And the mists from out the valley seem full of giants grim.
Can it magnify our blessings and minimize our woes?
Can it give us shine for shadow, and singing birds for crows?
Can it grant us faith for doubting when we face life's varied ills.
Keep us from fruitless climbing ere we have reached the hills;
Can it teach us toleration for our neighbor's cranks and creeds,
Help us to pass our judgment on motives, rather than on deeds
Can it quell our worst assailants, the mean and trivial foes,
Whose swords are nettle's stings, and worse to bear than blows?
Will it tide us o'er little shallows, and around the reefs of Fret;
And the things we cannot alter, will it help us to forget?
If it will, 'tis worth the trying. Though we may not know just how,
Let us wait not for New Year's new leaf, but begin to practice now.
—Grace G. Watts, in Woman's Tribune.

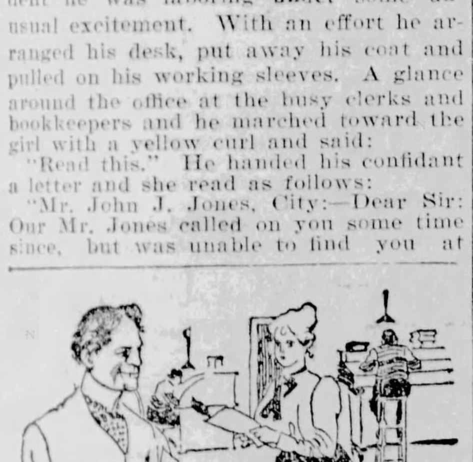
Miscellany.

NOT THE RIGHT ONE.

He came into the office with all the dignity at his command, but it was evident he was laboring under some unusual excitement. With an effort he arranged his desk, put away his coat and pulled on his working sleeves. A glance around the office at the busy clerks and bookkeepers and he marched toward the girl with a yellow curl and said:

"Read this." He handed his confidant a letter and she read as follows:

"Mr. John J. Jones, City:—Dear Sir: Our Mr. Jones called on you some time since, but was unable to find you at



SMILED A FAR-AWAY SMILE.

home. We are informed that there is a loan of $25,000 to the Jones Insurance Company, given by yourself, maturing October 18. We are very anxious to obtain all the choice loans possible and believe that if you will permit us to inspect your property and make you a rate we could give you better terms than you could obtain elsewhere. Hoping that in case you find it necessary to extend the loan you will give us an opportunity to figure on it, we are yours truly, ————"

Visions of great hoards of wealth floated before the mind of the girl with the curl. For a moment she decided to be angry that Mr. Jones had never spent any of this secret and unheard-of wealth on flowers and things. For the first time she called him Mr. Jones. He had always been "say," an $8 a week clerk.

"Why, Mr. Jones, this is just lovely. And just think, I always thought you poor and not a wealthy man."

Jones smiled just a faint, far-away smile, and said: "Neither did I suspect. It's only a case of my being the wrong Mr. Jones, a mis-sent letter," and he went on counting way-bills.—Chicago News.

Puzzling Letters.

A traveller on the St. Paul railroad was much puzzled by the little sign posts along the track having the single letter "R." or "W."

He asked the porter, who replied: "Why, sir, dem's whistle and ring posts for de engineer."

The traveller pondered and became only the more provoked. In despair he repeated his question to the conductor.

"These signs are for the information of the engineer," replied the conductor. "He is to whistle or ring at certain points as indicated by those initial letters."

"Yes," said the traveller, "so I understood the porter, but I thought he must be mistaken. I know "W" stands for wring, but how in thunder do you spell whistle with an "R"?—Des Moines Leader.

Making Sure of Him.

"If you were going to propose to a girl," she said as the conversation lagged somewhat, "how would you go about it?"

"I haven't given the matter much thought," he replied, "but I am inclined to think that I would get down on one knee, like this."

"Yes."

"And then I would take her hand like this."

"Yes."

"And then I would say: 'Darling, will you be mine?'"

"Oh, George," she exclaimed, "this is so sudden, but—but—— Yes, I will."

And all the way home that evening he kept wondering how it happened and whether he was quite as smart as he sometimes thought he was.—Chicago Post.

The Dream of Bre'r Williams.

"Atter dis," said the old colored farmer, "I ain't gwine tek nobody's advice 'bout whar I orter keep my money. You know, Bre'r Williams tol' me dat banks wuz onsafe—dat dey all time failin' en swallerin' up what yo puts in 'um?"

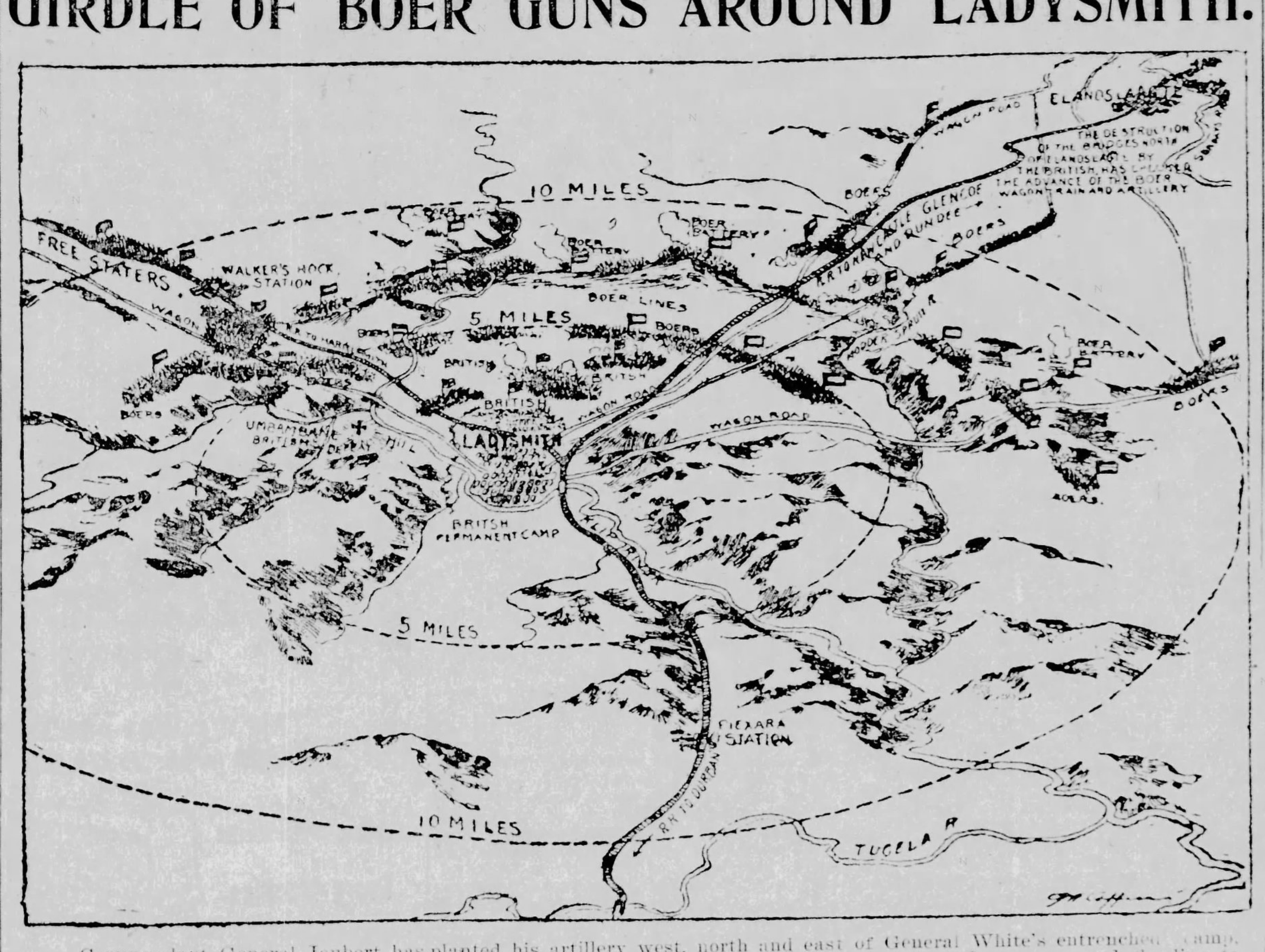
"He did?"

"Dat what he done! En he say: 'W'en you sells yo' cotton, tek yo' money, en dig a hole in de groun', en bury it!'"

"En you done lak' he say?"

"I did, fer sho'! En what you reckon? Bre'r Williams gone ter bed dat night, en please God, he see money in his dream, en whilst he wuz in a trance, en walkin' in his sleep, de spirit what wuz a-movin' er 'im led right whar dat money wuz, en 'fo he knowed it he had done digged it up en lef' de state wid it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

GIRDLE OF BOER GUNS AROUND LADYSMITH.



Commandant General Joubert has planted his artillery west, north and east of General White's entrenched camp, some of the batteries being within three miles of the British lines. The map shows all of the wagon roads leading to Ladysmith, reproduced from official maps.

THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

STRANGE PHENOMENA SEEN IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.

Odd Sea Birds Chase the Ship—Remarkable Ponies of Iceland—People Are Very Friendly.

An English writer in the Queen has this to say of Arctic seas:

"Good-bye to Hammerfest, our last link with the world of men—Hammerfest, the most northern town in the world and smelling strongly of blubber and whale oil. Good-bye to the whalers with the crow's nest on the mast, good-bye to the timber ships of Archangel! Northward goes the great liner, past the Bird Rock, with its millions of birds; past the Great North cape, the lonely rock rising 1,000 feet high sheer out of the Arctic ocean. Still we go northward steadily in the face of mist and rain. Suddenly the mist disperses, the sun breaks out, and there is a magical scene—white, ghostly forms of great snow peaks, gigantic glaciers flowing down into the sea, chains of mountains girdled with a belt of gossamer mist, and the silver sunlight shining upon the everlasting snow. It is Spitzbergên—Spitzbergen at last! And what a magical scene!

In the Heart of the North.

"We have entered Bel sound, and the ship is anchored in Recherche bay, in the heart of the frozen north. Before us lies the Fox glacier, encircled with snow-capped mountains; behind is the great East glacier, 100 feet of solid ice going down straight into the water. Floating ice-floes break the quiet surface of the bay. What strange haven has the ship found at last, the great Australian liner—used only to southern skies and tropical seas—this ice-bound bay in the midst

HAMMERFEST, THE MOST NORTHERN TOWN IN THE WORLD.

of the glacial world, pale and cold in the clear northern night!

"There is no landing place. Spitzbergen is no man's country, the sailors carry the passengers ashore from the boats. Between the beach and the moraine lies a narrow swampy bit of ground. The moraine is steep but short, there is a rushing glacier river, then the glacier itself, an illimitable field of rugged ice; beyond, the mountains, bare and white with snow. And that is Spitzbergen.

Sun Shines All Night.

"It is 2 in the morning, and the sun, half hidden by clouds, has been in the sky all through the night. There is a bank of crimson in the east, and the cold blue sea is smooth as glass. Tiny towers and mosses dot the ground with patches of pink, and white, and yellow and green. There are no trees, no sign of

PONIES IN ICELAND.

animated life, but here and there upon the stones and moss lies a feather from a sea bird's wing. The tide seems scarcely to move upon the quiet beach. An eider duck is swimming on the bay, and two great ice-floes drift slowly from the shore toward the open sea. And this is also Spitzbergen. Still we go further northward, past the Seven Icebergs, the seven great icebergs flowing down from the inland ice into the sea, past Magdalena bay, the pearl of the arctic scenery. Now ice is seen ahead, ice coming down from the frozen pole itself. We are at a point 80.2 north, but we turn reluctantly, and leave Spitzbergen behind the teeth of danger—the danger of terrible sunken rocks, of the imperfectly surveyed coast, of the floating ice-floes, one of which, colliding with the ship, would cut her in two as a knife cuts cardboard.

"Now, our coarse is a southwesterly one. We are making for Iceland and the cold is intense, for we are out of the gulf stream and within sight of Greenland ice. Beyond whales, strange sea birds and our ship, there is no sign of life on these lonely waters. So on and on we go; now the shores of Iceland loom up, strange, wild and desolate. So strange and unfa-

THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

miliar a town as Reykjavik we have never seen before. The houses are like large gray bathing machines put down anywhere. One or two are covered with earth and have a thick crop of grass on the roof. There is little grass elsewhere in Iceland, and in winter they feed ponies on fish's heads.

"Splendid animals are these ponies; strong, sturdy and sure-footed, they are the universal carriers of the country. Outside the town is a desolate waste of rocky ground, which, with bare mountains, volcanoes and lava fields, cover the entire surface of Iceland. Trees there are none. There is one road, made two years ago through the rocky waste. Two miles out of the town are the hot springs where the town washing is done; the water is so hot we are only just able to touch it. Jets of steam burst out of the stream, which runs between rocks, and it is on these rocks that the women do their washing, beating the clothes with wooden flappers on the rocks, and rinsing them in the pools of boiling water beneath.

People Are Friendly.

"The people are the friendliest of hosts and the whole population comes out to welcome us with open arms, and we are made free of the town, from the parliament house and the strangers' gallery, while a debate is on to the smallest hut covered with earth and grass. Everywhere in the streets the women wear their pretty national headdress, a little black cap with a long black silk tassel caught together in the middle with a silver ring. Though nearly all are poor, many speak English well, and all are courteous and take the liveliest interest in the influx of strangers. There is leprosy in this country and the leper hospital stands outside Reykjavik.

"Reykjavik is reluctant to let us go and we are reluctant to say good-bye, but again the anchor is weighed and again the great ship is on her course with her 400 souls on board on the open sea. Now we are on the homeward trail; Spitzbergen and Iceland, too, are far, far away; and already like a dream, are the memories of these magic northern lands and those lonely arctic seas."

What They Thought Columbia Meant

The songs which are to be sung for Dewey by the public school children include so many references to Columbia that a teacher in a certain South End public school thought she would find out how many of her seventh-grade pupils understood what "Columbia" meant. She put the question for written answers, and received these among the others:

"A ship."

"The man who came over from Spain and discovered our country."

"A bisikkel."

"A captain."

Then there were several totally unintelligible and unaccountable answers. But not one pupil in the class knew that Columbia was another name for the United States of America.—Boston Evening Transcript.

A Horrid Brute.

Edith—I wonder what is the matter with Carrie and Fred.

Bertha—Carrie told me all about it. You see, Fred went away the other morning without kissing her, and when she told him of it in the evening, Fred said: "There, I knew there was something I had forgotten, but I couldn't think for the life of me what it was." Carrie is beginning to think she is married to a brute.—Boston Transcript.

ABSURD STATUE.

There is one part of England with which Queen Vicoria and all other members of royalty are disgusted. That place in Guernsey, where the inhabitants are under the ban of extreme disfavor; so much so, in fact, that a statue

QUEEN REFUSES TO LET IT BE UNVEILED.

of the queen which has been awaiting unveiling for months promises never to be exposed to view, owing to the queen's refusal of permission.

The statue of her majesty, veiled in waterproof and bound with wires, stands on its pedestal, an object of ridicule, derision and amazement to all passing strangers. For months this statue has been an object of ludicrous hideousness.

No royalty will go to unveil it. A tourist was recently overheard explaining to his little boy that her majesty was so ashamed of her Guernsey people, in consequence of the militia mutiny and the refusal of the money for a new statehouse, that she declined to let them see her face, even in effigy.

FISH RINGS A BELL.

The disciples of Izaak Walton have many refinements these days to enhance the pleasure and surety of their sport, many of which are copied after crude devices of the fishermen whose livelihood is the finny tribe. One such device is the fishing alarm shown in our illustration. Almost anyone has observed the youthful fisherman casting his line off some pier or wharf managing several lines at one time by tying them to pieces of umbrella ribs, with a stone neatly balanced

FISHERMAN'S ALARM.

on top of each one, the displacement of which indicates a bite. The accompanying bell alarm, which is constructed on the same principle, has just been patented. When the fish nibble or bite a spring is released and a tiny tinkle of the bell calls the fisherman's attention to the presence of the fish.

Illustration.

I lived in a furnished room house for light housekeeping in this city, and as a result see many funny sights.

Recently one of the roomers came home just as I had entered the hall, and seeing that he was filled with the "oh, be joyful," I secreted myself back of the stair railing.

Just at this juncture, Mrs. Jaggson appeared, and this followed:

Mrs. Jaggson—Why, John, where have you been and what have you been doing? Give me an explanation.

Jaggson—Spanashun's quite unneshary, my dear; demonstrashuns suf'cient.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

FOUND IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BY Gen. Chas. King.

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But, over along the next lane, a parallel track through the timber, there had been as stern a check; and the fury of the fire from the trenches in the thickets forced brave men to cover and dropped others in their tracks. "By God, we must have it!" almost screamed a tall captain, pointing with his sword to the flashing block house half hidden in the trees. "Hear those fellows on the other road? Don't let them beat us. Come on, lads," and out he darted into the open, an instant target for a score of Mausers. Out, too, leaped half a dozen men, one a tall, lithe, superbly built, young athlete, with a face aflame with resolution and rage of battle. Out leaped Billy Gray from the corner of the cross-road, and, cheering madly, called on others to follow. Down went the captain, shot through the knee. Down went the nearest man, the tall youth who was first to follow. Down went a brawny sergeant, who had stopped to raise his fallen captain; but on swept a score of others while the bamboos blazed with the fierce volleying of the Krags. Forward in scores now, yelling like Apaches, rushed the regulars; and somehow, he never knew just how it happened, Gray found himself a moment later straddling an old field gun in a whirl of dust and dirt and smoke and cheers, was conscious of something wet and warm streaming down his side, and of being tenderly lifted from his perch by brawny, blue-sleeved arms, given a sip from a canteen, and then, half-led, half-supported back to where the surgeon was already kneeling by the tall young soldier on whose brow the last dew was settling, on whose fine, clear-cut face the shadow of the death angel's wings was already traced. The poor fellow's eyes opened wearily as he sipped the stimulant pressed upon him by eager, sympathetic hands, and glanced slowly about as though in search of some familiar face; and so they fell on those of Billy Gray, who forgetful for the moment of his own hurt, threw himself by the stranger's side and seized his clammy hand. A half smile flitted over the pale face, the other hand groped at the breast of his blue shirt and slowly drew forth a packet stained and dripping with the blood that welled slowly from a shothole in the broad white breast. "Give to—General Drayton—Promise," he gasped, and pushed it painfully toward Billy Gray. Then the brave eyes closed, the weary head fell back; and Gray, staring as though in stupefaction into the placid face, found himself drooping, too, growing dizzy and faint and reeling, but still holding on to his trust.

"Don't some of you know him?" asked the surgeon. "He's past helping now, poor lad. Here, you drink this, Billy," and he placed a little silver cup at Gray's pallid lips.

"He came a-runnin' from over at Block House 12 with a note from division headquarters just as we went in," said a veteran sergeant, drawing the back of a powder-stained hand across his dripping forehead, then respectfully stepping back as a young officer bent down and glanced at Gray.

"Much hurt, Billy, old man. No? Thank God for that! Look at who? Where? Why, God of heaven, it's Pat Latrobe! Oh, Pat! Pat! dear old boy—has it come to this!"

CHAPTER XVII.

In the fortnight of incessant action that followed the mad attack of that starlit Sunday morning, there was no place for Billy Gray. Sorely wounded, yet envied by many a fellow-soldier for the glowing words in which the brigade commander praised his conduct and urged his brevet, the boy had been carried back to the great reserve hospital at Malate. The breezy wards were filled with sick or wounded, and certain of the rooms of the old convent, once used for study and recitation had been set apart for officers. There were three cots in the one to which they bore him, and two were already occupied. Even in his pain and weakness he could hardly suppress a cry of dismay; for there with his arm bandaged and in splints, his face white from loss of blood, his eyes closed in the sleep of utter exhaustion, lay Stanley Armstrong. Time and again the boy's heart and conscience had rebuked him for the estrangement that had arisen between him and this man who had proved his best friend. Time and again he had promised himself that he would strive to win back that friendship; but well he knew that first he must reinstate himself in Armstrong's respect; and how could he hope for that so long as he surrendered to the fascinations that kept him dangling about the dainty skirts of Witchie Garrison? Oddly enough, the boy had hardly bothered his head with any thought of what Frank Garrison might think of his attentions or devotions, whatever they could be called, to this very captivating and capricious helpmate. When a husband is so overwhelmed with other cares or considerations that he never sees his wife from morn till night, society seems correspondingly to lose sight of him. Down in the depths of his heart the boy was ashamed of himself. He never heard Armstrong mentioned that he did not wince. He knew and she knew that, coming suddenly upon them as Armstrong had that tropic night on the Queen, he must have heard her words, must have realized that some compact or understanding existed between them, which neither Gray nor Mrs. Frank could palliate or explain. It had not needed that episode to tell her that Armstrong held her in contempt; and yet, when they chanced to meet she could smile up into his eyes as beamingly, as guilelessly, as though no shadow of sin had ever darkened her winsome face. But not so Gray. He moaned in secret over the loss of a strong man's confidence and esteem. He longed to find a way to win it back. He had even thought to go to the colonel with his trouble, make a clean breast of it, tell him the truth—that he had fallen deeply, as it was possible for him to fall, in love with Amy Lawrence; had hoped his love was returned; and found it was not—that she had only a frank, friendly, kindly interest in him; and that, wounded and stung, he had fretted himself into a fever at Honolulu, aided by Canker's aspersions, and then—well—any man is liable, said Billy to himself, to get smitten with a woman who tenderly and skillfully nurses him day by day; and that's just what Witchie Garrison did. But somehow the opportunity to tell him never seemed to come; and now, now that Armstrong and himself were thus thrown together with the prospect of being in the same room day and night for the best of the month, a third officer, a stranger, lay there, too, and in his presence or hearing any confidences would be impossible, even if Armstrong encouraged them, which he probably would not. In his embarrassment Billy's wish was that the colonel were 50 miles away. It was fate and a hard one, thought he, that brought him there—and everpresent reproach. It was luck of the worst kind that they should be confronted under such circumstances, since neither could retreat. He submitted in anxious silence to the keen, quick examination of the skillful surgeon in charge and to the re-dressing of his wound. He could have been proud and happy but for that shadow on his life, of which Armstrong's presence would so constantly remind him. He could not even think how his dear old dragoon daddy would rejoice in the congratulations that would surely greet him when the story of the brave dash of the —teenth, Billy among the foremost, should reach the states. He could not even dream how it might affect her—Amy Lawrence. He was beginning to be ashamed now in this presence to think how that other—how Margaret Garrison might be impressed, forgetting that, to the army girl who has lived long years on the frontier, tales of heroism are the rule, not the exception. He wondered how long it could be before she would come to him to bring him comfort. Surely by this time she knew that he had been seriously, painfully wounded. He did not know, however, that at the very first sound of battle Frost had bundled the sisters aboard his launch and steamed away to the transports. Yet, what comfort could her visit bring to him with that stern censor lying there, seeing and hearing all? Billy Gray that Monday night could almost have wished that Armstrong's slumber might be eternal, never dreaming that before a second Monday should come he would thank heaven with grateful heart for Armstrong's presence, vigilance and intervention.

In three days the colonel was able to sit up. Within the week he was permitted to take air and exercise in the spacious court of the old college, his sword arm in its sling. But Gray and the young officer of volunteers were too seriously wounded to leave their pillows. The —teenth had occupied a new line far south of the old one; but, one at a time, several of Billy's brother officers had dropped in to see him and tell him regimental news; and one of them, the young West Pointer who had broken down at the face of the dying face that stirring Sunday morning, told him of Latrobe's soldier funeral and of General Drayton's presence and speechless grief; and Billy's hand groped beneath the pillow for that little blood-stained packet still undelivered. He had promptly caused the information to be conveyed to the veteran commander that it was his own lost nephew who had died his soldier death in front of the firing line; but the packet still remained in his hands; and even before the tiny thermometer confirmed his views, the keen eye of the surgeon saw that something had heightened Billy's fever that day; and so, when just at sunset there came driving into the court the most stylish equipage in all Manila, and Mrs. Garrison fluttered up the broad stairway and confidently asked to be announced to Mr. Gray, the steward in charge of the floor was very, very sorry, but—the doctor had given instructions that no more visitors should see the young gentleman that day. Mrs. Frank smiled indulgently, and asked for the doctor himself, and beamed on him with all her witchery and begged for just a few words; but the suave, placid, yet implacable doctor said he, too, was sorry—sorry that Mr. Gray was not able to see any one else, but such was the case. Mrs. Garrison said she thought if Mr. Gray knew that it was—but perhaps Dr. Frank didn't know it was she who had nursed Mr. Gray so assiduously at Honolulu. Dr. Frank did know that and more; but he did not say so; neither did he yield. There were tears in her eyes as she sprang into her carriage again; but they were tears of anger and defeat. She dashed them away the very next instant and smiled joy and congratulation, even adulation, at sight of the tall, stalwart officer, his arm in a sling, who stood the center of a staring group as her carriage flashed by. She would have ordered stop; but while the rest of the party had gazed as they lifted their caps, Armstrong's uninjured hand performed its duty, his cap had been lifted with the others, but not so much as a glance went her way; and Margaret Garrison, bitter in spirit, drove on down past the old cuartel to her luxurious quarters where Nita, a piteous shadow of the "sweet girl graduate" of the year before, was awaiting her coming. With the insurgents' retreat and the advance of the American lines there had been a gradual return of the refugees among the transports; and Frost had finally brought his birdling back to shore; but Nita dared not drive, she said, for fear of again seeing those stern, reproachful eyes. The guard at the gate had received orders to admit no more of the rank and file, even when they came as messengers; and so the child was safe, said Margaret. As for herself, she must drive, she must see Will Gray.

But the instant she re-entered the house Mrs. Garrison knew that during her brief absence some new trouble had come. Good heavens, could she never leave Nita's side that harm did not befall her. At the head of the broad flight of stairs stood her brother-in-law, a black frown on his brow.

"Go in and do what you can for her," he briefly said. "I thought—she'd be glad to know that—that—that fellow would trouble her no more."

"That fellow?" she gasped. "You mean——"

"I mean—Yes—Latrobe—killed and buried a whole week ago."

"And you told her!" she cried, clinching her little hands in impotent wrath. "You—brute!"

* * * * * *

Another week rolled by. The tide of battle had swept inland and northward; and all eyes were on the plucky advance of MacArthur's strong division, while far out to the south and east the thinned and depleted lines of Andersen held an insurgent force that forever menaced but dared not attack. The Primeval Dudes, sorely missing their calmly energetic colonel, had drifted into a war of words with their nearest neighbors on the firing line, a far Western regiment gifted with great command of language and small regard for style. The latter had crowed mightily over their more rigorously disciplined comrades because of the compliments bestowed on them in an official report, wherein the Dudes received only honorable mention. It was Captain Strickler of the volunteers who had led the dash on the rebel works across the Tripa to the left of Blockhouse 12. It was their Sergeant Finney who whacked a Filipino major with the butt of his Springfield, and tumbled out of him the batch of reports and records that gave the numbers and positions of every unit of Pilar's division on the southward zone. It was their Corporal Norton who got the Mauser through the shoulder just as, foremost in the rush, he bayoneted the last Tagal at the Krupp guns in the river redoubt. It was his devoted bunky, Private Latrobe, who volunteered to carry the division commander's dispatch across the open rice field and the yawning ditches that separated the staff from the rest of the charging—teenth, and who died gloriously in the rush on the rebel works. Man after man of the woolly Westerners had been referred to by name, while the Dudes had nothing to show but their wounded colonel's modest report that "where every officer and man appeared to do his whole duty it would be unjust to make especial mention of even a limited few." The Dudes were getting hot over the taunts of the "Toughs," as some one had misnamed their neighbors; and one night when there was more or less interchange of pointed chaff in lieu of fight with a common foe, there was heard a shrill voice from the flank of the rifle pit nearest the Westerners, and what it said was repeated in wonderment over the brigade before the Dudes were another day older.

"Well, dash your thievin' gang! We made our record for ourselves anyhow. We didn't have to rely on any dashed deserters from the regulars—as you did."

And that was why Sergeant Sterne, of the Dudes, was sent for by the field officers of both regiments the following morning and bidden to explain, which he did in few words. He was ready to swear that the wounded Corporal Norton was the very same young man he saw in the adjutant's office of the —teenth regulars at Camp Merritt, and was then called Morton. And that evening the veteran sergeant major of the —teenth was bidden to report at the reserve hospital in Ermita, close to the Malate line, was conducted to the bedside of a pallid young soldier whose ticket bore the name of Norton, and was asked to tell whether he had ever seen him before.

"I have, sir," said the veteran, sadly and gravely. "He is a deserter from the —teenth. His name on our rolls was Morton." And that night Colonel Armstrong cabled to "Prime," at New York, the single word "Found." Nor was it likely the lad would soon be lost again, for a sentry with fixed bayonet stood within ten feet of his bed with orders not to let him out of his sight a second.

Mrs. Garrison appeared at the hospital that very evening and heard of the episode, and reached Billy Gray's bedside looking harrassed, even haggard. During the past three days she had been accorded admission, for Gray was so much improved there was no reason longer to forbid; but on each occasion the wounded volunteer officer and the brace of attendants present had precluded all possibility of confidential talk. She must bide her time. Gray would be up in a few days, said the doctor; and then nothing would do, said Mrs. Garrison, but he must be moved to their big, roomy, lovely house on the bay side, and be made strong and well again—made to give up those letters, too, thought she; for she had wormed it out of a bystander that a packet of some kind had been given by the dying soldier to the lieutenant, and she well knew what it must be. She had even penned him a little note, since not a whisper could be safely exchanged, and headed it, "Give this back to me the moment you have read it." In it she reminded him of his promise, and—did he need to be reminded of hers? She knew that packet of Nita's letters had been intrusted to his care. She assured him she had it straight from the surgeon who attended both Latrobe and himself, and they must reach the hands of no man on earth, but must come to her. Would he not give them at once or tell her where she could find them.

He gave back the note, but closed his eyes and turned away. In the presence of Armstrong day after day, and in the recollection of Latrobe's dying face and the last parting touch of his stricken hand, Gray's eyes were opening to his own deplorable weakness. She plainly saw her power was going, if not gone. He had wrapped a silk handkerchief about the packet and still kept it, with his watch and purse, beneath his pillow. He would not tell her where it lay. She smiled archly for the benefit of the attendant; but her eyes again eagerly claimed a look from his, her lips framed the word "to-morrow."

But neither on that morrow nor yet the next day came her opportunity. The gallant fellow who had lain there for days, dumb and patient, but a barrier to her plans, had taken a turn for the worse, and she was again denied admission. Then came the tidings that the barrier was removed, the long fight was over; and the heartless woman actually rejoiced. Now at last she could talk to Will Gray; and when midnight came she knew that now at last she must, for Frank Garrison, worn and weary, returning late from the front, briefly announced that General Drayton purposed visiting the hospital the following afternoon, and long before noon—long before visiting hours, in fact, she was there with flowers as winsome as her smile, and some jelly as dainty as her own fair hands. She was there, and the instant the hour sounded was ushered in, and Billy Gray, propped on his pillows, was writing to his father, and alone. No time was to be lost. Any moment the attendant might return. She threw herself on her knees beside the homely, narrow cot, seized his hand in hers, and looked him in the face. "Where are they, Will?" she pleaded. "Quick! I must have them now!" But well she realized that the spell was broken—that the old fascination had died its death. Then it was useless to hint at love; and in a torrent of impassioned words she bade him think of all he owed her, appealed to his sense of gratitude and honor, and there, too, failed, for admitting all she claimed, he clumsily, haltingly, yet honestly, told her he saw now that it was all for an object, all done in the hope that he might become her instrument for the recovery of those compromising letters; and now that fate had delivered them into his hands he was bound by honor and his promise—unheard, unspoken, perhaps, but all the same his promise—to the dead to give them to General Drayton.

Then rising in fury and denunciation, she played her last trump. Trembling from head to foot, pale with baffled purpose and with growing dread, she bent over him with both hands clutched.

"You mad fool!" she cried. "Do you know what I can do—will do—unless you give them to me here and now. As God hears me, Will Gray, I will give that other packet to General Drayton myself and swear that Colonel Canker was right—that you were the thief he thought you, and that I got those letters from you."

For a moment she stood there, menacing, at his bedside, looking down in almost malignant triumph on his amazed and incredulous face; and then, with an awful fear checking the beat of her heart and turning her veins to ice, she grasped at the flimsy framework that supported the netting over the cot, and stood swaying and staggering, her eyes fixed in terror on the man in the uniform of a colonel, who, quietly entering, stood between her and the door, two papers in his half-extended hand—a man whose voice, long and too well known, cut her to the very quick as she heard in calm and measured tone the words:

"Mrs. Garrison, here are two reasons why you will do nothing of the kind. Shall I hand these to General Drayton—or to your husband?"

CHAPTER XVIII.

The long wait for the coming of the big transports with the regulars was over. For the first time in history, America was sending her soldiery past the pyramids and through the Indian sea, landing them after forty days and nights of voyaging, upon the low, flat shores that hem Manila bay, and shoving them out to the hostile front before their sea legs could reach the swing and stride of the marching step; yet to all appearance, as unconcernedly at home as though they had been campaigning in the Philippines since the date of their enlistment. This, to be sure, in the case of more than half their number, would have given them scant time in which to look about them, since raw recruits were more numerous than seasoned men. But no matter what may be his lack of drill or preparation, the average Anglo-Saxon never seems to know the time when he doesn't know how to fight. So, with all the easy assurance of a veteran, our Yankee "Tommies" wriggled into their blanket rolls and trudged away to the posts assigned them; and once more the army assumed the aggressive.

There were changes in the composition of the forces even before the move began. The Dudes and the "Toughs" parted company; and the former, with Stanley Armstrong once more riding silent at their head, joined forces with Stewart's riddled regiment up the railway toward Malolos. Colonel Frost had succeeded in convincing the surgeons that he would be as out of place as his name itself in such a clime and climate, and was in daily expectation of an order home. Billy Gray, mending only slowly, had been sent to Corregidor, where the bracing breezes of the China sea drove their tonic forces through his lungs and veins, and the faintly rising hue of coming health back into his hollow cheeks. The boy had been harder hit than seemed the case at first, said the fellows of the —teenth; but the wise young surgeon of the "Second Reserve" and a grave-faced colonel of infantry could have told of causes little dreamed of in the regiment—were either given to telling the half of what he knew.

That something most unusual had occurred in the room of Mr. Gray the day that the sad-faced, kind old general visited the hospital at least half a dozen patients could have told; for an attendant went running for one of the women nurses, and the doctor himself hurried to the scene. It was on his arm that, half an hour later, Mrs. Garrison slowly descended the stairs, her flimsy white veil down, and silently bowed her thanks and adieux as the doctor closed the door of her carriage and nodded to the little coachman. It was the doctor who suggested to Colonel Frost that Manila air was not conducive to his wife's recovery, and recommended Nagasaki as the place for her recuperation until he could join her and take her home. The Esmeralda bore the White Sisters over Hong Kong way within a week; and they left without flourish of trumpet, with hardly the flutter of a handkerchief; for, since the battle of the 5th of February, neither had been seen upon the Luneta. Their women friends were very few; the men they knew were mainly at the front. The story got out somehow that Garrison had asked to be relieved from further duty as aide-de-camp, and returned to duty with his regiment, and that Drayton would not have it. The general's manner toward that hard-working staff officer, though often preoccupied as of old, grew even kinder. He did not see the sisters off for China, he was "far too busy" was the explanation; but he offered Garrison a fortnight's leave, and urged his taking it, and was obviously troubled when Garrison declined. "You need rest and the change of air more than any man I know," said he; but Garrison replied that change of scene and air would not help him.

There were two young fellows in khaki uniforms landed from the hospital launch on the back trip from Corregidor one warm March day. One wore the badge of a subaltern of the —teenth Regulars, the other the chevrons of a corporal and the hatband of a famous fighting regiment of volunteers; yet the same carriage bore them swiftly through the sentineled streets of the walled city, and the guards at the Ayuntamiento sprang to their arms and formed ranks at sight of it, then dispersed at the low-toned order of its commander when it was seen that, instead of stopping at the curb and discharging an elderly general officer, it whirled straight by and held two youths in field uniform.

"One of 'em's young Gray, of the —teenth; he that was hit in the charge on the Passay road," said the officer of the guard to a comrade. "But who the devil's the other? He had corporal's chevrons on. Some fellow just got a commission, perhaps." And that was the only way the soldier could account for a corporal riding with a commissioned officer in a general's carriage. They had a long whirl ahead of them, these two; and the corporal told Gray, as he already had the General and Colonel Armstrong, much of the story of his friendship for "Pat" Latrobe, of that poor fellow's illness at San Francisco, and all the trouble it cost his friend and chum. There was a strong bond between them, he explained; and the blush of shame that stole up in the face of the narrator found instant answer in that of Billy Gray. Determined to see service at the front and not return to punishment in his regiment, never dreaming that, in quitting a corps doomed apparently to inaction at home, and joining one going straight to the enemy's country, he was committing the grave crime of desertion, "Gov." Prime had spoken to some men in Stewart's regiment and was bidden to come along and fetch his friend; for they were just as ignorant as he. Having still considerable money "Gov." had bought civilian clothes, and all the supplies they needed while about town, and hired a boat that rowed them, with certain items contraband of war, to the dark side of the transport as nightfall came; and they were easily smuggled aboard and into uniform, and then, during the few days' stay at Honolulu, were formally enlisted and no embarrassing questions asked.

And now poor Pat was gone and Prime's father had been cabling for him to return home; but there was that awkward matter about the desertion. General Drayton was trying to have it straightened out at Washington; for he had been kindness itself the day of his visit to the hospital, where almost his first act had been to seek out the wounded young soldier who had been his beloved nephew's boon companion, and at one time sole support. The sentry was relieved of his surveillance, and Corporal Norton transferred to Corregidor to recuperate; and now that both lads were well on the road to recovery, Drayton had sent for them. Strictly speaking, some one should have seen to it that Corporal Norton for the Volunteers was shifted back to Private Morton, of the —teenth, and the chevrons stripped from his sleeves; but no one had cared to interfere where the worsted was concerned, especially as the boy had won such praise for bravery at Concordia Bridge. So there the chevrons stood when the two were ushered into the presence of the gray-haired chief; and he arose, and stepping forward, held out a hand to each.

"I want you, boys," said he, "to be

ready to take the next transport home. The doctors say you need a sea voyage, Gray; so there is the order. The doctors say your father needs you, Prime; and the record will be duly straightened out in Washington—the charge of desertion, no doubt, will be removed. It's a matter of influence. To-night you dine with me here; and I have asked your good friend, Colonel Armstrong, to come."

Again the blood rose guiltily to Billy's cheek. Not yet had he made his peace with his conscience, and that valued counselor and invaluable friend from whose good graces he seemed to have fallen entirely. Not once had opportunity been afforded in which to speak and open his heart to him. As for writing, that seemed impossible. Billy could handle almost any implement better than a pen. But even in the few minutes left him in which to think he knew that now at least he must—"face the music," like the man his father would have him be, even though it took more nerve than did that perilous dash on the Tagal works that Sunday morning. Billy would rather do that twice over than have to face Armstrong's stern, searching eyes, and hear again the cold, almost contemptuous tone in which the colonel said to him the day the doctor led his vanquished and hysterical charmer from the room: "Don't try to thank, man, try to think what you risk—what you deserve to lose—for putting yourself in the power of such a woman."

[To Be Continued.]

ONE TOO MANY.

A man and his wife and three of their olive branches, including an infant in arms, were traveling cityward on a State street car the other morning, and near them sat a couple or ladies who were engaged in very earnest conversation, quite oblivious to all that was going on around them. One of the ladies had a boy with her and the little fellow, observing that his mother was too much occupied to pay attention to him, began to interest himself in the other children standing near him, in a silent, smiling sort of way, and although no words were exchanged between them they became quite friendly as the car went on.

Just before reaching the corner of Har-

CONDUCTOR RAN UP TO HELP.

rison street the man with the wife and family gave the conductor the signal to stop and the conductor—who was one of the affable and obliging sort—not only pulled the bell cord but ran up to help with the disembarking of the children. The man with the baby in his arms alighted first, and being rather embarrassed with his burden it was all he could do to get comfortably away from the car before it started on its journey again. The wife came next and then the conductor lifted the children off neatly but hurriedly, one after the other, rang the bell, jumped on the car and off it went.

It was a full block distant before the family party gained the safety of the sidewalk and mustered for their little procession down Harrison street. Then, to their confusion, they saw that they were one too many; the conductor had not only put off their own little ones but the boy belonging to the lady who was talking so hard. The boy was more bewildered than they and watched the receding car with tearful eyes and wondered what had happened that his own mother was not with him instead of this strange woman with the strange children.

Meanwhile, the talkative lady proceeded on her way on the car and it was not until she had reached Jackson street that she missed her boy. When she did there was a scene. "Where's my boy?" she called to the conductor, frantically.

"Your boy," exclaimed the conductor, "I didn't know you had a boy."

"Yes, man!" she shrieked, "he was standing here; close to me. What has happened to him?"

"Oh, then, I suppose I must have handed him out with the other children at Harrison street," said the conductor.

"You wretch," cried the lady. "I will report you for this. Stop the car this instant!"

The conductor obeyed, merely remarking that if mothers couldn't watch over their own children it was no fault of his. As it fell out, the boy was discovered in the company of the wrong parents and restored to his rightful mother and they all laughed over the incident and agreed that it might have been worse.—Chicago Daily News.

VON MOLTKE'S MONUMENT.

A magnificent monument to the late Field Marshal Von Moltke was unveiled at Breslau, with military ceremony, October 26. The statue, executed in bronze, is the work of the famous Berlin artist, Cuno von Uechtritz. It has been erected by the province of Silesia to com-

MONUMENT TO FIELD MARSHAL VON MOLTKE.

memorate the ninety-ninth anniversary of the birth of the great general. The statue has been placed on one of the finest public squares of the city, at the corner of Kaiser Wilhelm and Augusta streets.—Berlin letter in Chicago Record.

Easily Managed.

"I suppose you will have twice as many rooms to your hotel before the exposition opens," said the tourist.

"No," answered the Parisian landlord. "We are more resourceful than that. We will achieve the same practical result by an easier method. We will get twice as much money for each room."—Washington Star.

The Error.

Ruhmohr—I have just met Bray; he's dreadfully angry with you.

Okie—What about?

Ruhmohr—He says you called him a well-meaning idiot.

Okie—There must be some mistake; I can't remember saying "well-meaning."—Tit-Bits.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Mastodon Bones.

"I fund some large teeth while doing some work on the highway, one of them weighing five and one-half pounds, the other four and one-quarter; also some bones which were large but decayed so badly that they could not be saved. As soon as the air struck them they fell to pieces. The teeth were very rough on top as though the animal had been a flesh eater. I would like you to tell me what it was."—I. E. P., Aldine, Ind.

Undoubtedly you unearthed the skeleton of a mastodon, an extinct animal, allied to the elephant, whose remains are found in tertiary deposits all over the northern hemisphere. Your description of the teeth proves that. The word "mastodon" is from two words meaning "cone or nipple-like teeth." The crowns of its big back teeth have rows of conical protuberances. It lived on vegetable food entirely, as does the elephant, and these teeth were of use in grinding up the branches and twigs of trees.

Scientific men are very anxious to obtan mastodon skeletons. You did a very foolish thing in trying to uncover the bones. What you should have done was to communicate with the professor of geology of the nearest college, and have the bones removed properly. In cases like this no attempt is made to get them out singly, but a large fragment of clay is taken out, with the bone embedded in it, and they are shipped in that way. By very careful work the bones can be preserved, and the clay cleansed off them.

Secretary McCulloch.

"Hugh McCulloch was secretary of the treasury from 1864 till 1868. Will you please tell in what state McCulloch was born, and in what state he now lives, if living?"—H. B., La Belle, Mo.

Hugh McCulloch died several years ago. He was born in Kennebunk, Me., in 1808. In 1833 he went west and settled in Fort Wayne, Ind. He entered the banking business, became president of the Bank of the State of Indiana in 1856, which he held until May, 1863, when he resigned to take the position of comptroller of the currency, tendered him by Secretary of the Treasury Chase. He became secretary of the treasury in March, 1865, and held it until March 4, 1869. From 1871 till 1878 he was engaged in banking in London. In October, 1884, he was appointed Gresham's successor as secretary of the treasury, which he held until March 4, 1885, being the only man to hold that office twice. From that time till his death he lived in Washington city and on his farm in Maryland.

Lincoln's Fast Day.

"What was the date of the day set apart in the spring of 1863 by Mr. Lincoln as a day of fasting and prayer? Please tell some of the events that led to this proclamation."—C. H., Schoolcraft, Mich.

Fasting, as a religious observance, has been in vogue from the remotest antiquity. The Puritans of New England observed days set apart for fasting and prayer, and admitted both the right and the duty of civil rulers to set apart days for such purpose. In some New England states it is still customary for the governor to set apart a fast day each year. It was done by Lincoln during the civil war, but we do not recall the date or dates. Who can tell us?

The War.

"The Poplists claim here that Gen. Otis has lost everything he has ever gained, that the Filipinos recapture everything, and the war is a dead expense on us."—S. P. H., Vernon, Ala.

Well, did you ever know a Populist to claim the truth? The cold, hard facts are these: That Gen. Otis has never had men enough to do what needed to be done. He could drive the Filipinos before him like chaff, but he had not the troops to hold every little town that was taken. Nor was it necesary to hold them. All the points that were of strategic importance were held and are now held. Remember that the great majority of the Filipino "towns" are composed of a stone church, possibly a convent, and the rest of it is a huddle of nipa huts. There is no reason for holding such towns, unless they are of importance in a military sense.

Another fact to be remembered is that all the volunteer troops started home before the new volunteers got there. Otis had not a force left large enough to pursue offensive operations, even had the rainy season not been on. The campaign is now beginning, and by the next rainy season the rebellion will be crushed.

Cleveland and Impeachment.

L. M. J., Alloway, N. J.: Your original question was whether President Cleveland was ever impeached. We answered that he was not, and that is correct. It is true that Representative Howard, of Alabama, on May 23, 1896, presented formal charges against the President to the House of Representatives, declaring that the bond sales were contrary to law, the proceeds misappropriated, that he disregarded the law making Treasury notes redeemable in "coin," and others. But the presentation of those charges was not impeachment. If the House had adopted those charges and appointed a committee to prepare articles of impeachment, the President would have been impeached. But the House refused to consider those charges.

It is exactly like a case before a grand jury. A man is charged with horse stealing. The grand jury investigates the case. If it thinks him guilty, it indicts him. If not, he is not indicted. It is the same with impeachment.

Aeolian Harp.

"Please give me a description of the Aeolian harp, kind of strings, etc."—W. H. C., Fowler, Tenn.

The aeolian harp is simply a musical toy. It is a rectangular box made of very thin boards, 5 inches deep and 6 inches wide, and long enough to fit across the window in which it is to be placed. On the top, at each end of the box, is glued a strip of wood about a half inch high. These are bridges for the strings, which are stretched lengthwise across the top, and are made of catgut or wire. These strings should be tuned in unison, and the tension be controlled by pegs, as in the violin. When the instrument is exposed in a partly opened window, so as to allow a current of air to pass over the strings, a most agreeable combination of tones is produced, constantly varying in pitch and intensity with the force of the wind.

Interest on the Debt.

"There is a Populist here who says we pay interest on the public debt amounting to $400,000,000. I feel sure it is not true, but would like to know the amount we do pay in interest."—N. C. H., Wilsonville, Neb.

Tell your Populist friend to examine the official statements of the United States Treasury each month, and he will find he is utterly wrong. The total bonded debt of the United States on October 1 of this year was $1,046,048,850. The total

"Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. *It never disappoints.*

Dyspepsia—"My husband had dyspepsia and Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him. Our little boy was nervous and the baby had ulcerous sores. It cured both." MRS. EMMA BEBE, Portage, Pa.

Indigestion—"I could not eat for some months on account of distress and indigestion. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me so that I can eat and sleep well." MRS. G. A. GUNTZ, Taylor and Walnut Sts., Wilmington, Del.

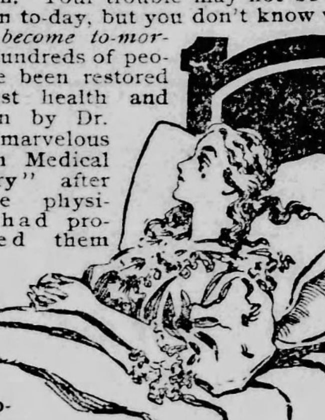
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE REAL QUESTION.

? The real question of disease is "Can I be cured?" If you or anyone dear to you is losing strength and energy and vitality, if you are wise you will not spend much time trying to figure out just what name to call the disease by.

It is almost impossible to draw the line where debility and weakness merge into consumption. Your trouble may not be consumption to-day, but you don't know what it *may become to-morrow.* Hundreds of people have been restored to robust health and condition by Dr. Pierce's marvelous "Golden Medical Discovery" after reputable physicians had pronounced them consumptive beyond hope.



Were they in consumption? You don't know; nobody can ever know; but that is not the question. The important point is that they were hopelessly ill but this matchless "Discovery" restored and saved them.

"I was not able to do hardly any work at all," says Mrs. Jennie Dingman, of Vanburen, Kalkaska Co., Mich., in a most interesting letter to Dr. Pierce. "I had pain in my left side and back, and had headache all the time. I tried your medicine and it helped me. Last spring I had a bad cough; I got so bad I had to be in bed all the time.

"My husband thought I had consumption. He wanted me to get a doctor, but I told him if it was consumption they could not help me. We thought we would try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and before I had taken one bottle the cough was stopped and I have had no more of it returning. Your medicine is the best I have ever taken."

Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce. He will send you good fatherly, professional advice in a plain sealed envelope absolutely free. His thirty years experience as chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., has made him an expert in chronic diseases.

interest on this, paid in the year ending October 1, was $39,896,925. This is from the "Monthly Summary of the Commerce and Finance of the United States, No. 3," just issued by the Treasury Department.

Cleveland Was Costly.

"Which has cost the United States government the most—the Spanish-American war or Cleveland's last administration?"—W. H. M., Purdy, Ark.

The last Democratic administration cost us vastly much more than the Spanish war. The $262,000,000 of bonds issued under Cleveland was but a drop in the bucket. Recall the money lost by our wage-workers, our farmers, our merchants and manufacturers in consequence of the disastrous Wilson law, and you will realize that it foots up many times more than the cost of the Spanish war.

The Territories.

"Please give the names of the territories of the United States."—J. G. T., Richmond, Ind.

The organized territories of the United States are three—Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. The unorganized territories are Alaska, Hawaii and the Indian Territory. Besides these are Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Why It Waves.

"Is not the United States flag supposed to wave over the land of the free? If so, why does it wave over the Philippines, who, according to my point of view, have as much right to freedom as Cuba, or our own country when it rebelled against England?"—J. M. S., Defiance, O.

The statement in the patriotic hymn, The Star Spangled Banner, that the flag waves over the home of the free, is not a part of the constitution nor of the laws. It is a patriotic sentiment, and is true. It was not true when it was written, for that was in 1813, and human slavery was not abolished until 50 years thereafter.

It waves over the Philippines because they belong to us; and we propose to give to the Filipinos the same freedom that we have. Have you ever, in your life, heard of a man, living in one of the territories of the United States, who complained that he was not free? We think not. On the contrary, they all count themselves free Americans. Well, we propose to make the Filipinos free, too, by making the islands a territory of the United States. You know that the citizens of New Mexico, or Arizona, or Oklahoma, elect their own officers, but do not vote for Presidential electors, nor do they send representatives to Congress. New Mexico and Arizona have been territories for some 50 years, but their citizens have never complained that they are not "free." Do you think the Filipinos will have any ground of complaint, considering they never had one-quarter as much freedom as they will have under the Stars and Stripes?

Do you think that the Tagals, who form about one-tenth of the population of the Philippines, should be given independence, when the other nine-tenths don't want the Tagals to rule over them? In 1861, when the Southern states wanted their independence, did we give it them because they wanted it? Not much! We compelled them to yield, and remain in the Union, and they are glad of it to-day. And that's what we will do with the Filipinos. Read the report of the Philippine commision, elsewhere in this paper, and see if you think the Filipinos are fit for independence.

The Vice Presidency.

"In case the Vice President of the United States should die, or be unable to perform the duties of his office, what officer would succeed him?"—F. S., Chandler, Ind.

None. The office remains vacant until the next Presidential election. The senate, at the opening of each Congress, always elects a president pro tempore, who presides in the absence of the Vice President. But should the latter die or resign, the president pro tempore does not become Vice President. If you will read the constitution, you will find that while it provides for a vacancy in the Presidency, it does not for the Vice Presidency. See editorial article on the subject on the fourth page of this paper.

Four Vice Presidents have died in office. Elbridge Gerry was a famous Massachusetts Democrat, or Republican, as the party of Jefferson was called. He had been a member of the continental congress and of Congress after the Union was formed, had served in many state and diplomatic offices and was elected Vice President in 1812, when James Madison was elected to the Presidency the second time. He died in Washington November 23, 1814.

The next Vice President to die in office was William Rufus King, although he can hardly have been said to have died in office, as he never took his seat in the chair of the senate. He was elected in 1852 on the ticket with Franklin Pierce as President. His health failed after the election and he went to Cuba for the benefit of its milder climate. He did not recover, and, owing to his condition, a special act of Congress was passed authorizing him to take the oath of office as Vice President before the United States consul at Havana. Still increasing weakness admonished him of a probably fatal result, and soon after this ceremony he returned to his home in Alabama, where he died April 18, 1853.

The next Vice President to die in office was Henry Wilson, elected when Grant was chosen in 1872 for a second term. He died November 22, 1875.

Thomas A. Hendricks was elected Vice President on the Cleveland ticket in 1884. He died in 1885 at the age of 66 years.

In the Frigid Zone.

"I see that a railroad is being constructed across the northern part of Norway and Sweden, and I think wholly within the frigid zone. Is not the ground constantly frozen there and to a great depth? How can a road be kept up and pay expenses there, and what is the amount of twilight and moonlight they have during the absence of the sun?"—E. S. H., Erwin, Tenn.

We have not noted any account of this railroad, but do not suppose it is in the portion of Norway and Sweden which is in the frigid zone. In latitude Norway and Sweden extend from about 54 degrees to 35 degrees—a rather long stretch. On the first page of this issue you will find a very interesting article headed "The Midnight Sun," which tells something about the matter.

The Supreme Court.

"Who is Chief Justice of the United States, and who are his eight associates?"—E. H. F., Hoover, Kan.

The Chief Justice is Melville W. Fuller. The associate justices are John M. Harlan, Horace Gray, David J. Brewer, Henry B. Brown, Geo. Shiras, jr., Edward D. White, Rufus W. Peckham and Joseph McKenna. Salary of the chief justice, $10,500 per year; associate justices, $10,000 each.

Our Silver Coin.

"I have a Democratic friend who says that our silver in coin goes at its bullion value and not at its face. Is he right or wrong? I mean when it goes to other countries."—M. B. D., Corbet, Va.

Our silver coin does not go abroad, because if it did it would go at its bullion value only, which is less than half its face value. The only exception to this is in the towns on the Mexican border, where our dollar passes at its face value, because it can readily be taken across the river and passed for that to an American merchant.

Copper Tokens.

"I have a round piece of copper, size of an ordinary cent. On one side is inscribed, 'Our Country, 1863,' and in the center is a shield across which is inscribed the word 'Union.' On the other side is the wording, 'H. K. Noblech, Retail Grocer, Erie st., Massillon, Ohio.' Please tell me why this piece of copper was coined, and what purpose it has served."—J. E. G., Ranger, N. C.

We have answered similar questions so often that we grew weary of the repetition. In the beginning of the civil war, gold and silver went to a premium, through the depreciation of paper, and disappeared from circulation. There being a scarcity of small change, cents were needed for this purpose, but there were not enough of them. So many enterprising merchants had these little copper or bronze tokens struck, which they used in making small change, they passing readily at one cent each. Over 500 different issues of these are known. Congress finaly passed a law against them, and they went out of use. They are of no particular value.

That Boundary.

"Will you please inform me why that little neck of land in the northern part of Minnesota extends north of parallel 49 degrees?"—E. T. Lebanon Mo.

It is due to the wording of the treaty between us and Great Britain in defining the boundary line separating the United States from British America. That provides the line shall be on the parallel of 49 degrees from the Pacific to Lake of the Woods. Then it provides that the boundary shall follow Rainy Lake River to the most westerly point of Lake of the Woods. This was, at that time, supposed to be at the point where the 49th parallel met the lake, but this was incorrect. Hence the jog.

Cobless Corn.

"We have had corn that answered F. L.'s description except the ears were not so large. My father got it and the party who gave it to him called it Egyptian corn."—M. I. R., Findley, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

"R. A. L.," Sunbury, O.: We know nothing about it, but the feat might be accomplished.

J. W. W., Lovell, Tenn.: The late Hon. Lawrence, of Ohio, was never in the United States Senate.

"G. G.," Underwood, Iowa: We never heard of the person you name, and have no means of ascertaining what you desire to know.

S. M.C., Hightogy, Ala., asks how to take the odor from the hands after skinning skunks. What fur hunter among our readers can tell?

Expansion, Tekonsha, Mich: Unless there is something in the rules adopted by a lodge or other deliberative body to the contrary, any action taken as the result of a motion can be reversed by a majority vote at any regular meeting. Your letter did not give us the facts as to its nature, which might modify this.

HANDY IN THE KITCHEN.

An improvement in the drain boards usually to be founl at the side of the kitchen sinks has been recently made by John Flindall, of Chicago, which will be recognized by every housewife as a very excellent innovation. The board is in-

AFTER THE DISHES ARE WASHED.

clined toward the sink, as usual, with a series of parallel grooves extending in the direction of the incline. The walls of these grooves are recessed so as to hold a plate or dish of similar shape in an upright position, while it is draining and after it has been through the wash water.

What Would You Give

To be cured of catarrh? If you or your friends have this disease, you know how disagreeable it is. Its symptoms are inflamed eyes, throbbing temples, ringing noises in the ears, headaches, capricious appetite, and constant discharge of mucus. Fortunately its cure is not a question of what you will give, but what you will take. If you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great constitutional remedy, which thoroughly purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, you may expect to be completely and permanently cured. The good blood which Hood's Sarsaparilla makes, reaching the delicate passages of the mucous membrane, soothes and rebuilds the tissues, and ultimately cures all symptoms of catarrh.

ETHICS OF THE PROFESSIONS.

As far as can be gathered without the aid of a court trial or a grand jury, the trouble between the doctor and lawyer living about twelve feet apart in one of the best sections of the city was brought about by the children, says the Detroit Free Press. The professional men were at first politely distant, then ceased to speak, and finally forbade their respective families to have anything to do with each other.

One evening the doctor heard loud lamentations, and rushed out to find the lawyer's boy picking himself up after having scorched into the rear end of an ice wagon and partially scalped hmself. The doctor deftly made the necessary repairs, gave the lad a free lecture on the necessity of looking where he was going, and sent him home.

The very next month the lawyer received a bill for professional services from his neighbor. He thought unspeakable things, but sent a check.

Some time after the doctor rushed excitedly into the lawyer's office. "I want to know," he shouted, "how I'm going to keep those pesky kids of yours out of my yard! They're an unbearable nuisance, and I won't stand it!"

"Tell their mother and she'll attend to it. Just a moment," as the doctor was about to hurry away. The lawyer wrote hurriedly and handed a bill for $5 for legal services. The doctor fumbled in his pockets. The lawyer tried in vain not to laugh. Then the doctor laughed. The two voted themselves a pair of old fools and shook hands. Now the children have suddenly become a mutual source of pleasure.

A Slight Misunderstanding.

"Will you have some pate de foie gras, uncle?" asked the hostess of her rural relative, who was dining with her.

"Will I have a plate for grass?" echoed the old man in astonishment. "Say, do you think I'm Nebuchadnezzar or a horse?"—Chicago News.

To Cure Piles and Female Diseases.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 128, Kokomo, Ind.

30 Days' Trial

The marvelous power exerted by my Electric Belt and Appliances, induces me to offer it to suffering men on 30 Days' Trial, so certain am I that it will cure and that you will gladly pay for the use of it. To men who have battered their stomachs with drugs I want them to exercise their judgement and consider that Electricity is the greatest power on earth. Its unseen current puts life and force into whatever it touches. The constant, steady life extended by my New Electric Appliances gives instant relief and never fails to cure Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney Troubles, Early Decay, Night Losses, Lack of Nerve Force and Vigor, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Undevelopement and Lost Vitality. You may not have faith in it now but

WEAR IT FOR 30 DAYS

and you will then realize why I have such confidence in it as to send it to you ON TRIAL. Write to-day for illustrated Pamphlet with references and signed testimonials. Sent free in plain sealed envelope.

PROF. A CHRYSTAL, Inventor,
707 Postoffice Block, Marshall, Mich.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Lumps in Cow's Teats.

J. C., Michigan: It may be that clots of casein have formed in your cow's teats. In most cases these lumps of casein may be dissolved by injecting up the teats bicarbonate of soda, a teaspoonful; warm water, half a pint; or a small spring teat dilator with three limbs may be used, first injecting into the teat an ounce of boiled almond oil. This should be used with great care. When calculus blocks the teats, composed of gritty particles, a small, blunt wire may be pushed into the teat to break the accumulation, being careful not to push the wire into the udder; or the dilator may be used. These accumulations become so hard at times that it becomes necessary to open the teat with the knife, remove the hard substance, and then sew the teat up.

Capped Hock on Mare.

V. E. D., Texas: A very severe case of capped hock is incurable. If the swelling is of recent date, bathe the part once a day for several days with hot water and vinegar, in which a handful of salt has been stirred. Dry after each application and wrap the hock with flannels. After this rub in a little of this every day for a week: Red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Wash off before each application, dry, and re-apply. The mare should first be given 15 ozs. raw linseed oil, and afterwards for three days an ounce of saltpeter in her drinking water. If the part contains fluid it may be punctured and an injection made with tincture of iodine diluted with alcohol. Capped hock is at most times the outcome of kicking.

Horse Gets Blind When Worked.

E. H. S., Tennessee: Your horse is troubled with a disease called megrims. This is a sudden determination of blood to the head, and generally attacks a horse while at work. When the symptoms manifest themselves loosen all the harness, and strip off the collar. Bathe the top of the head with ice water, or if this cannot be had, cold water from a spring or pump. After the horse can be got to the stable, give him 15 ozs. raw linseed oil, and after this operates give him once a day for three days, an ounce of saltpetre in his drinking water. Bran mashes should be given twice a week. These mashes should be made only in sufficient quantity to be eaten up clean, as any kept over may sour, and do harm. The horse hereafter should be fed moderately, and not put to heavy work, if you can prevent it. When the horse is working on a warm day, put a cloth hood over his head to keep the sun off.

Pigs Have Thumps.

I. J. O., Alabama: If your pigs are fed on new corn stop it for two or three weeks, and then feed it moderately. They should have exercise in the open air on fine days, and should not be allowed to get wet. Give $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. Epsom salts to a full grown pig, and less to animals not so old. If the heart-beats are violent, give 15 drops each of tincture of opium and digitalis once every three hours until three doses are taken. This dose must be less for pigs under 90 pounds. The pigs should be allowed grass, and bran slops, the later twice a week, and the former every day, if possible. New corn, unless well dried, is bad for pigs. Be sure the pigs are not troubled with lice.

Drying or Pickling Beef.

I. P. P., West Virginia: The editor is not certain that he understands the idea you wish to convey. To keep beef absolutely fresh for two or three months when the weather is not freezing ice is impossible. In the coldest time in winter, by hanging it in a shed where it will freeze it will keep well for a length of time by rubbing it on the outside with salt, charcoal and a little saltpetre. Beef hams may be kept sweet and fresh for a length of time by hanging them up until they become tender. Then cut out the bones with a sharp knife. Mix one quart of good salt, one-half lb. brown sugar and one oz. saltpetre. Lay this thickly over the inside of the hams. They should then be well rolled and firmly wrapped with a strong twine string, beginning at the hock. Salt well upon the outside. Lay them upon a smooth stone or dish. Cover with a thin cloth. Turn every day for ten days. Then suspend in the smokehouse, and smoke slightly. For cooking cut the slices thin and broil. If the last of the meat becomes dry use it for chipping. To corn beef for winter, get a 30-gallon cask, let it be tight and clean. Put into it 15 quarts of salt, 15 gallons of cold water, one lb. pulverized saltpetre, and to every gallon of water one oz. of carbonate of soda. Stir well and frequently until the salt is dissolved. Remove all scum. Keep the vessel well covered with a coarse cloth and in a cool place. This may be made a week or two before it is needed. Kill the animal on a cold day. Hang it two days without salt. On the third day cut it up. Salt it fleshy side down in a tub that will let out the bloody brine. Let it remain well covered for ten days. Unpack it on a cold day, wipe each piece and add to the brine. Put a weight upon the meat to keep it under the brine. In a week it will be ready for use; skim the brine occasionally. If it becomes sour, pour it off and boil, adding a little salt and soda and skimming well. Keep the cask in a cool, dry place well covered.

Calf Lame.

P. A. F., Illinois:—Examine the calf between the claws. There may be a festering sore there. Clean the claws well and wash out with carbolic acid 1 part, water 20 parts. The claws that have grown out must be clipped off to get rid of all extraneous horn. Be sure not to cut back into the "quick." Bathe the legs from knee to heel with vinegar and salt—a quart of the former to a full handful of the latter.

Mare Stiff in Both Feet.

H. T., Pennsylvania:—Give the mare 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in drinking water once a day for three days. Bathe legs from knee to fetlock once a day for a week, with water as hot as the hand will bear. Then rub dry, and wrap with flannels. Examine her foot around the frog to see if it is perfectly sound. If there is disease, write the editor. Apply a little of this around the coronet of the foot: Red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm, lard, 2 ozs. Make three applications. Then wash off with soap and warm water, dry, and rub on a little unsalted lard. Feed bran mashes every day for a week.

Lumpy Jaw in Cow.

S. W. A., Kentucky:—Give the cow 1 drachm iodide of potassium in a pint of water morning and evening before feeding, for five days, then reduce it to 1 drachm. It may be necessary to give this for three or four weeks. There may be weeping of the eyes and peeling off of the outer layer of the skin, but this should cause no alarm. The sore on the jaw may be washed with tincture of iodine. The beef of an animal with lumpy jaw is fit to eat. The cow had better be given medicine before she is fattened for beef.

Shotes Had Lice.

C. B., Indiana:—Hogs having lice will show all the characteristics you described in your letter. Coal oil effectually kills lice, but it should not be kept on the shotes more than two hours, as it may do much harm. After two hours' time, it should be washed off with warm water and soft soap. Then dry the shoat thoroughly, and keep their sleeping place will covered with clean straw. In about ten days the coal oil should be repeated to kill off the nits that may be developing into lice. Yes, the Democrats are like the toad in Johnny's essay. "You can't cure the warts on a tode, 'cause they is kronick.' As you say. "The Democrats are chronic kickers."

Received.

From United States Department of Agriculture: Farmers' Bulletin No. 105. Experiment Station Work, XII. Seaweed: The Tillering of Grains: Fertilizers for Garden Crops: Sweet corn and pole beans under grass: girdling grape vines; cereal breakfast foods; food value of stone fruits. When to cut Alfalfa; spontaneous combustion of hay; preservation of milk by pressure; cream raising by dilution. Prepared in the office of Experiment stations. A. C. True, director. ——Interstate Water Right Complications.——The leaf tobacco exhibit for the Paris exposition of 1900.——Monthly list of publications.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Will Give It a Flavor.

When boiling ham, put in a cup of black molasses, one onion, a few cloves and pepper corns. Let the ham cool in the water in which it was boiled, skin, rub with brown sugar, and brown in a slow oven for an hour, basting every fifteen minutes with some of the stock in which it was cooked.

When boiling chicken for salad or pressed loaf, put in a quarter of a pound of good salt pork—it is an excellent seasoning. Shred the chicken from the bones, press into mold and pour the water (which has largely boiled away) over it, and it will form a delicious jelly all through the bits of meat.

Put sugar in the water used for basting meats of all kinds; it gives a good flavor, to veal more especially.

To give a fine flavor to corned beef hash, use good stock for moistening, with a pinch of salt, sugar and cayenne.

Three tablespoonfuls of freshly made Japan tea, with a bit of nutmeg, gives an indispensable flavor to an apple pie.

Boston baked beans can be greatly improved by adding a cup of sweet cream the last hour of baking.

Add a cup of good cider vinegar to the water in which you boil fish, especially saltwater fish.

Make snow cake with arrowroot flour, the flavor is delicious.

Small pickles, olives and capers minced very fine are an excellent seasoning for a salad dressing.

Soaking Corn for Hogs.

Experiments in 1898.

Nearly all the pork which is produced in the United States is derived from corn-fed hogs, yet very few experiments have ever been performed to determine the best and most economical way of feeding corn.

The following experiment was planned to determine whether soaking corn in water affects in any way its food value.

Poland-China-Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China-Berkshire cross bred pigs were used in the experiment. They were divided into two lots similar in respect to size, breed and sex.

From a car load of Western corn sufficient was procured for the experiment. A portion of this was ground into meal and the remaining shelled corn was soaked in water, as needed, until the grains were soft. The meal was mixed with water before being fed. No attempt was made to feed the same quantities of meal and soaked corn, but each lot was fed all that it would eat up clean.

The lot fed soaked corn consumed 2,138 pounds of corn and gained in weight 555 pounds. For 100 pounds in live weight they consequently required 385 pounds of corn. The lot fed on corn meal required 410 pounds of meal for 100 pounds gain, therefore the soaked corn produced the more economical gain, to say nothing about the extra expense of grinding the corn.

As very few experiments have ever been performed to determine the effect of soaking grain upon its digestibility, the subject requires further study. The result of our experiment indicates, however, that it is good practice.—Bulletin 59, West Virginia Station, June, 1899.

What to Plant.

At the Farmers' Institute held at Sheridan, Worth county, Mo., October 11-12, in the discussion following Mr. Murray's talk on orcharding and fruit growing, he was asked for a list of the varieties of the different classes of fruit to plant on the farm in Northwest Missouri. The following is the list, the varieties being arranged in their order of ripening:

Strawberries—Warfield, Crescent, Bubach, Capt. Jack, Clyde.

Raspberries—Kansas and Gregg, both black caps.

Blackberries—Snyder and Taylor.

Cherries—Early Richmond, English Morello, Montmorency: all sour cherries. The sweet varieties do not pay.

Plums—Abundance, Burbank, Willard, Damson, Wild Goose, Miner.

Grapes—Moore's Early, Niagara, Concord, Agawam Red, Elvira (for canning and jelly).

Pears—Duchess (Dwarf), Seckle and Keiffer (Standard).

Peaches—Alexander, Mountain Rose, Champion, Elberta, Crosby, Lemon Cling, Heath Cling.

Apples—Yellow Transparent, Red June, Red Astrachan, Duchess, Chenango Strawberry, Summer Golden Sweet, Maiden Blush, Autumn Strawberry, Fall Wine, Rambo, Grimes' Golden, Jonathan, Winesap, Ben Davis, Gano, York Imperial, Janet, Huntsman, Mammoth Black Twig. These fruits will ripen in succession and supply ripe fruit throughout the season.—Cor. Coleman's Rural World.

Autumn Eggs.

To get eggs in autumn we bring wheat bran into play. Not wheat bran of the dry, red and flaky kind, that is almost or entirely devoid of the white substance known as "shorts," but good country ground wheat bran that is rich in its make-up, finely ground, and that covers the hands with whiteness in handling it, says the "American Poultry Journal."

Take bran of the latter sort, mix 2 quarts of it to 1 of oats, in a large tin pail. Then get a beef joint bone that has some meat on it, boil it in a gallon of water and when still hot pour the beefy flavored hot water into the bucket of bran and oats, cover over and let soak and steam for 15 or 20 minutes. Then feed it to the hens while still warm. Do this once a day during the autumn months, and a large per cent. of the hens will lay during the moulting period, because they will not molt at the same time, or be in the same condition of molting; hence some of them will lay when fed on such nourishing food. Corn should also be given to the hens once a day during the autumn season. In boiling the beef joint as above suggested a few potatoes, or an onion or two should be added to give a vegetable flavor to the mixture. The return in eggs will more than repay the outlay.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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The Fireside Friend in Half a Million Homes.

Special Subscription Offer for 1900.

Those who subscribe now, sending $1.75 with this slip, or the name of this publication, will receive all the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1899 FREE, and then the issues for 52 weeks, a full year, until January 1, 1901. This offer includes the gift of the New Companion Calendar—the most beautiful one ever given to friends of The Companion. G 163

Send us your address on a Postal and we will mail you our Illustrated Announcement Number, containing a full prospectus of the Contributors and Contributions engaged for the new volume.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

THE TOLEDO BLADE SEWING MACHINE.

This machine and Weekly Blade (one year) only..... $18.00

Every Machine guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Improved High Arm, Perfected, Warranted for Ten Years.

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case-hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG—DURABLE—SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller (1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

Drop Head Folding Cabinet, $2.00 extra.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

NOVEL MENU CARD.

At a recent wedding feast a novelty offered to the guests was a menu printed on cards made in imitation of playing cards.

In place of the queen's head there was a miniature of the bride, while the lower

head was represented by the bridegroom's picture. Of course hearts were trumps on such an occasion as this, so one heart contained the name of the bride and the other the name of the bridegroom.

The Up-to-Date Objection.

Prospective Tourist (at booking office of great ocean liner)—That stateroom is near the stern of the vessel, isn't it?

Agent—Yes, sir.

Prospective Tourist—You ought not to charge me full price for it.

Agent—Why not?

Prospective Tourist—Because when the steamer comes to land I'll have to walk half a mile to get ashore.—Chicago Tribune.

They Hadn't Suffered.

Summer Boarder—You shouldn't keep your pigs so near the house.

Farmer—Why not?

Summer Boarder—Because it isn't healthy.

Farmer—Oh, you're mistaken! None of the pigs has ever got sick on account of it.—Fliegende Blaetter.

A Reminder.

Husband (off for a long journey)—Do you often think of me when I am gone?

Wife—Indeed, I do; it takes me a week to get the smell of smoke out of the house.—Tit-Bits.

STORY OF A STAMP.

Black Canadian 12-Penny, Worth $1,500, Burned by a Housemaid.

In the year 1851 a 12-penny black Canadian postage stamp was printed by the government at Ottawa. The public did not regard this somber issue with favor, so few were issued.

One of these stamps were sent to the Hamilton postoffice, where it was sold to an old gentleman, who said it was a shame to print the queen's picture on a stamp that might be handled by profane hands. Tenderly the old gentleman put it on a parcel, sending it to a friend in the United States. Here, in the waste basket, it lay for many a day, till an errand boy found it and quickly transferred it to his album. Despairing of getting a good collection, and his fever for stamps somewhat abating, he sold them to a dealer. The new owner, on looking at the catalogue, found that what he had paid $5 for was worth $25.

Accidentally this stamp was slipped in a 25-cent packet and sent to a dealer residing in Hamilton. When the latter opened the packet he was astonished to find such a valuable stamp, and, being honest, wrote his friend to inform him of what had happened, offering him $1,200 for it. The offer was accepted, and the stamp again changed hands. By this time the stamp had increased in value, and not a few came from a distance to look at the treasure. One day an English nobleman, who, through a Canadian friend, had heard of the stamp, offered $1,500, which offer was accepted. The English lord, falling in love with an American heiress, and wishing to gain the favor of her brother, presented him with the stamp as a token of esteem. Here, in its new and luxurious American home, it came to a sad end, for one day the maid, by mistake, swept the stamp, which had accidentally fallen out of the album, into the fire. In an instant the stamp, which thousands had heard of and longed for, went up in smoke to the broad, blue sky, leaving not a trace behind.—New York Journal.

Encouraging Him.

Canvasser—I have called to show you a book—

Busy One—Well, I'm glad you haven't called to sell it to me. Show away. You'll not mind it if I don't happen to look at it, will you?—Boston Transcript.

In Advance.

The Critic—That does not look the least like nature.

The Artist—True enough, no doubt; but don't you think nature will reach it some day if she keeps improving?—Indianapolis Journal.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAYS

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

A fine piece of novel making is the latest work of F. Marion Crawford, entitled Via Crucis, which has just been published by the Macmillan Company. There is something more than strength in this story, and this it has in abundance, but it is also polished in diction and with that artistic finish which gives one the impression of a perfect picture that needs nothing to make it complete.

Via Crucis is a romance of the second of those crusades in which hundreds and thousands of the flower of the nobility of England, France and Germany, with their followers, lost their lives in the attempt to wrest the Holy Land from the infidels. This one was unique in that Eleanor, the beautiful French Queen, with three hundred fair women, went with the army, clothed in the panoply of war, with the same sentiment of devotion in their hearts as animated the men.

There is perhaps a slight sense of disappointment in the closing chapter of the book, but it comes possibly from the deeper interest which the reader must have in the Queen, and the feeling of sympathy with her struggles, greater than anything which the happier Beatrix has aroused. Yet it is all well done, and Via Crucis—the way of the Cross—will take its place as one of the strong books of the year.

One of the best stories for children that has been recently written is Nannie's Happy Childhood, by Caroline Leslie Fields. The bright little girl, with her interest in all things, great and small, and her pretty fancy for clothing reality with imagination, wins the heart of the reader at once. With unusually favorable surroundings, "Nannie grew bodily and mentally as only children grow who depend for companionship upon wise grown folks and wiser Mother Nature, and their own heaven-sent notions, which, when well understood, are often the wisest of all."

The volume is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Harpers have recently brought out a little book, The Enchanted Type-writer, by John Kendrick Bangs, whose name upon the title page gives to all admirers of The Cheerful Idiot, sufficient warrant that the book is funny, a warrant fully borne out by its contents.

The Enchanted Type-writer is a machine discovered by chance in the author's attic, and overhauled and put together by him with a lofty disregard for the relationship that usually exists between keys and type, and with the result that when he tried to write his own name, the type spelled out "William Shakespeare!"

Being unfit for mortal use made it, perhaps, the more adaptable for that to which it was put, being used at night by Boswell and Xanthippe in editing the Styggian Gazette, and serving as a means of bringing to human knowledge much interesting information regarding up-to-date Hades.

The Boswell Tours; Personally Conducted by Sherlock Holmes; A Hand Book to Hades; and Golf in Hades, are the subjects of most amusing chapters. The illustrations by Peter Newell are very apt, and help greatly in presenting the various comical situations described by the author.

A novel of purpose, one touching upon the problems of the present, when it is well written, is an agreeable interlude to the beating of the drums, the rushing of squadrons, the flowing of rivers of blood, and the general carelessness of human life that naturally mark the historical novels of times past, and which have multiplied within the last two or three years almost beyond counting. The present day reader of stories must have strong meat and it is better that history shall be mingled with the troubles of the present day.

Differences, by Hervey White, is an interesting story of the latter sort. The heroine is the daughter of a clergyman, who finds herself confronted with the question of why comfort and prospective wealth should be hers when there are so many of equal merit, so far as can be seen, who have nothing but poverty and suffering in store. She takes up her abode in the Settlement House, and the reader goes with her the first time she leaves home for that purpose, and traces the gradual change from the quiet and beauty of her home street to the dark, dingy places she comes to as she walks onward, until she reaches the dreary neighborhood of her new home.

The reader must discover for himself the ending of the story, which is very well told. The volume is published by Small, Maynard & Co.

The Bond-woman, by Marah Ellis Ryan, if written thirty years ago, would have been of incalculable value, showing as it does with dramatic clearness the horrors of the old-time slave system that deprived women of their womanliness, and put them on a footing with other "valuable property."

The heroine, Judith, is the child of a wealthy southern planter, and a beautiful octoroon slave. At her father's death, which occurs when she is ten years old, she is bought by her father's brother, for an estate of which he is guardian, and educated in Paris, for "the pleasant, unmarried mate" of the young owner.

The book is highly sensational in its tone, and as before-mentioned, would doubtless have been very effective during the Civil War, at which time the plot is laid. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

For the Sake of the Duchess, by S. Walkey, which is brought out by F. A. Stokes Company, is not a pleasant book to read. It is a story of intrigue and murder, the scene of which is laid in France. In the opening chapter a nobleman is offered a bribe to kill another and refuses absolutely. Then a woman is made to be his tempter, the beautiful and fascinating Duchess de Berrie. She tempts him in every way possible and at last he yields his honor and promises to become a villain.

The hero of the story, Gavin Hamilton, by Molly Elliot Seawell, was born in France. His father, Sir Gavin Hamilton, is an Englishman, but because he is, as his son calls him "a great rascal," the boy becomes a common soldier in the French army.

The reader is introduced to him in the autumn of 1757, after the battle of Rosbach—for it is in the time of Frederick the Great—when the Austrians and French had been defeated and many of them were wandering through the land without money, hopeless but unconquered. Gavin is one, and on a fearfully cold evening meets another, his superior officer, and the two fight the bitterness of the night together, and thereafter are friends for life. For Gavin tells his story and St. Arnaud sees that he is his equal, and that through no fault of his own, he is a common soldier. He tells during those hours of how his father deserted his mother and tried to blacken her fair name, even to her son, but Gavin beat him well for his words and rejoiced that he was able to do it.

The well-told story, written principally for the young, is true to history, and from first to last exceedingly interesting. It is published by the Harpers.

A book that is well worth reading for the entertainment which it affords, is Dionysius, the Weaver's Heart's Dearest. Blanche Willis Howard's posthumous novel brought out by the Scribners on the anniversary of the author's death at Munich last year. Living in Germany as she did after her marriage to Dr. von Teupel, she became interested in the life of the people there, and it is the knowledge thus gained which appears in the present story.

A book by Horace Wyndham and entitled The Queen's Service, or the Real Tommy Atkins, is published by L. C. Page & Co. It is the experiences of a private soldier in the British infantry at home and abroad, and contains much interesting information. In the preface the author states that the contents of the rather large volume were prepared from notes taken in barracks, and in camps, on the march and in the tented fields; in the train and on the troopship; in the United Kingdom and in British garrisons in foreign climes

There is a good deal of information about the places where he went "soldiering" given in the course of the story. The volume is illustrated.

A pretty little pocket volume is entitled Philosophic Nuggets. It is made up of quotations from the four authors, Carlyle, Amiel, Ruskin and Charles Kingsley. This work was done by Miss Jeanne G. Pennington, whose Don't Worry Nuggets have had such popularity. The passages quoted have all a character leading towards the highest ideals of life. It is published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

In the War Chief series, published by Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia, appears Iron Heart, War Chief of the Iroquois, by Edward S. Ellis, the author of the Boy Pioneer series and other books for the young. This is of course, an Indian story, one of the characters being Orris Ouden, a famous ranger, whose adventures with the great chief forms the narrative. It will be attractive for the boys who like perilous action and hairbreadth escapes. It is full of sensations.

The Gentleman Juror is the title of a story by Charles L. Marsh, published by Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago. One of the principal characters is a Mr. Morliss, who is an artist, but, like many another blossoming genius, is without the business faculty, and can therefore neither sel his pictures or adapt himself to the life of a clerk in a business office. His wife, whose pride and desire for luxuries and social position is outraged by his inability to give them to her, is unhappy and loses her love for him.

The story is very well told, and will find interested readers, for it is full of action from first to last, and detective stories are always popular with those who like excitement.

A fine portrait of one who was and is the beloved of the nation is that which makes the frontispiece of the volume by Norman Hapgood entitled Abraham Lincoln, the Man of the People. The picture, the author says, is that generally acknowledged to be the best portrait of Lincoln now extant. There are several others given in the body of the book, which are of interest to the reader.

Thirty-four years have gone since Lincoln's death, and people have passed away from the intensity of feeling which was rife immediately after the war. The present biography is not intended to be a history of the civil war, or in any sense a discussion of the problems which were then presented for solution. It is simply a personal history of Lincoln, including impressions by such men as Emerson, Lowell, Greeley, Grant, Blaine, McClellan and Sherman.

The volume is interesting reading, even though it presents nothing new. And too frequent a representation of the character of Lincoln to the people it is impossible to make in these days of political jobbery and corruption. The volume comes from the Macmillan company.

General O. O. Howard is the author of a volume for boys, entitled Henry in the War, or the Model Volunteer. It is a companion to Donald's School Days, and is a story taken from real life. It depicts West Point before the war, recruiting for the regiments, the advance to the front, the fighting at Bull Run and on the peninsula, and from then until the close of the war, such other events as are necessary to the story are concisely and graphically described.

The book is published by Lee & Shepard.

Doubleday & McClure Company publish The Romances, by Edmond Rostand. It is a comedy in three acts, and is one of the best of the earlier plays by the author of Cyrano de Bergerac. It is translated by Mary Hendee, and appears with the sanction of the author. The little volume will win many readers among those who were attracted by the play that attracted such wide attention last year.

Dana, Estes & Company publish a pretty volume for young folks, entitled Peggy, the author of which is Laura E. Richards, the writer of several popular stories for young folks. The heroine is introduced to the reader in the school to which she has been sent, and where she is an utter stranger. The events that follow are her experiences, her joys, and her sorrows, told in a bright, taking way, which can not fail to please the boys and girls for whose pleasure it was written. There are a half dozen or more good illustrations by Etheldred B. Barry.

In the family of a minister blessed with fourteen children, counting his own and those left in his care by a sister no longer living, happened the strange things that are told about in The House of Sixty Closets, a Christmas story by Frank Samuel Child, which Lee & Shepard have published. The house is the old Sherman mansion of Fairfield, Conn., the home of Judge Sherman, a nephew of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a royal host to many of the most eminent men of the nation. Judge Sherman was especially fond of children, but while his two sons grew to maturity they did not survive him, so that he was left childless. It was his dream to see the mansion bright and merry with many little people. To-day his dream is realized, and it was to please these children that the author has told the quaint and amusing story which can not fail to please its readers.

A Jersey Boy in the Revolution, by Everett T. Tomlinson, is one of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s autumn publications. It has little to say of the Revolution, but furnishes a reminder of the sturdiness and heroism of some of the humbler ones who indirectly took an important and useful part in that great struggle. It relates the deeds of Tom Coward, the hero, and the little bands of militia who so bravely and perilously fought the raiders of Old Monmouth, who burned homes and stole cattle and other supplies for the British army shut up in New York. The story is one of adventures full of danger and bravery, and carries with it considerable valuable historical matter.

Sir Henry Irving has just reached this country, in the principal cities of which, including Toledo, he will appear in Victorien Sardou's great play, Robespierre. Slightly in advance of his arrival there has come from the publishing house of Dodd, Mead & Company a book bearing the same title as the play and founded upon it. The drama has been amplified to the form and dimensions of a novel, by Ange Galdemar, under the direction and with the co-operation of Sardou himself, and the outcome is one of the notable and impressive books of the year.

One may question very much whether a person, having first seen the play, would greatly enjoy reading this book. That would furnish an instance, perhaps, in which this literary feat of amplifying a drama to produce a novel would be a thankless and futile undertaking, and in which the very danger suggested at the beginning of this writing would be realized. On the other hand, one having first read this book would certainly have a fuller comprehension of, and deeper pleasure in witnessing, the play upon which the book is constructed.

Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Countrymen is the title of Finley P. Dunne's second volume, fresh from the press of Small, Maynard & Company, Boston. It came none too soon for thousands were waiting for it. It was famous before ever it reached the booksellers' shelves, having gone through three editions of 10,000 each before advance orders could be filled. Mr. Dooley had a great responsibility on his hands to meet and not disappoint the expectations of a waiting world of readers. Mr. Dooley has traveled extensively and observed closely and discusses all of the latest questions of the day, from Aguinaldo and the war in the Philippines, to the girl in divided skirts.

The Boys of Scrooby, whose author is Ruth Hall, and its publishers Houghton, Mifflin & Co., relates the persecutions of those persons, young and old, of that religious faith in England, which made them an offense to the rulers and caused their banishment, first to Holland and then to the barren shores of America.

Books Received.

From Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia:
Iron Heart, War Chief of the Iroquois. By Edward S. Ellis.

From Macmillan & Co.:
Abraham Lincoln. By Norman Hopgood. $2.00.
Among English Hedgerows. By Clifton Johnson. $2.25.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York:
Sleepy-Time Stories. By Maud Ballington Booth. $1.50; and
Literary Hearthstones. Charlotte Bronte and William Cooper. By Marion Harland. $3.00.

From G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York:
The Memoirs of Victor Hugo. By Paul Meurice. $2.50.

From T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York:
The Copley Series, 8 volumes. Abbe Constantin; Barrack Room Ballads; Cranford; Evangeline; Hiawatha; The House of Seven Gables; Lucile; and Prue and I. $1.00 per volume.

From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago:
A Gentleman Juror. By Charles L. Marsh. $1.25.

From the Metaphysical Publishing Co.:
The Empire of the Invisibles. By H. E. Orcutt.

From Fords, Howard & Hulbert:
Philosophic Nuggets. Gathered by Jeanne G. Pennington.

From Harper & Bros.:
The Haworth Edition. Jane Eyre. By Charlotte Bronte. $1.75; and
A Confident To-morrow. By Brander Matthews. $1.50.

From Charles Scribner's Sons:
The Land of the Long Night. $2.00.

From J. B. Lippincott Company:
The Splendid Porsenna. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. $1.25.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons:
Songs from the Psalter. By Richard Arnold Greene. $1.25;
Love Letters of a Musician. By Myrtle Reed. $1.75; and
Monopolies and the People. By Charles Whiting Baker. $1.50.

From Doubleday & McClure Co.:
Home Study Circle. First Course in Mathematics. By Seymour Eaton. $1.00;
The Gentleman from Indiana. By Booth Tarkington. $1.50;
The Barrys. By Shan F. Bullock. $1.25; and
We Win: Life and Adventures of Young Railroader. By Herbert E. Hamblen. $1.50.

From New Amsterdam Book Co., New York:
The Satchet Diamonds. By Richard Marsh. $1.50.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

A Proper Question.

"And clothes," argued the missionary, further, "are as cheap as dirt!"

The tropic heathen did not conceal her misgivings.

"Yes, but are they as hygienic?" faltered the simple child of the forest.

Her health was quite perfect now, and there was no telling what might not be the effect of corsets and skirts which do not hang from the shoulders, to say nothing of the veils with dots in them.—Detroit Journal.

Good Humor.

"When you catch a glimpse of Dewey," cried the petty officer, "cheer like you're mad."

"Faith," remarked the Irish tar, "it sames to me wae ought to cheer like we're plazed."—Chicago News.

A Health Note.

Mr. Stubb (reading)—The sturdy Boers slept on their arms.

Mrs. Stubb—How injurious, John. They should sleep on their right side.—Chicago News.

Oil on the Waters.

"That ocean picture is done in oil, isn't it?"

"Why, it looks to me very much like water colors."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Looking Too Far Ahead.

"What do you charge for a bath?" asked a seedy individual, as he entered the barber shop.

"Twenty-five cents," replied the tonsorial artist, "but you can have five tickets for $1."

"No, I don't want five, said the S. I. "I might not live that many years."—Chicago Daily News.

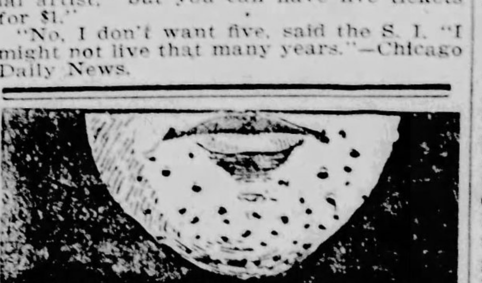
Sick Women Advised to Seek Advice of Mrs. Pinkham.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 94,863]

"I had inflammation and falling of the womb, and inflammation of ovaries, and was in great pain. I took medicine prescribed by a physician, but it did me no good. At last I heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after using it faithfully I am thankful to say I am a well women. I would advise all suffering women to seek advice of Mrs. Pinkham."—MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL, GRANT PARK, ILL.

"For several years my health was miserable. I suffered the most dreadful pains, and was almost on the verge of insanity. I consulted one of the best physicians in New York, and he pronounced my disease a fibroid tumor, advising an operation without delay, saying that it was my only chance for life. Other doctors prescribed strong and violent medicine, and one said I was incurable, another told me my only salvation was galvanic batteries, which I tried, but nothing relieved me. One day a friend called and begged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began its use and took several bottles. From the very first bottle there was a wonderful change for the better. The tumor has disappeared entirely and my old spirits have returned. I heartily recommend your medicine to all suffering women."—MRS. VAN CLEFT, 416 SAUNDERS AVE., JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.



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HEISKELL'S OINTMENT
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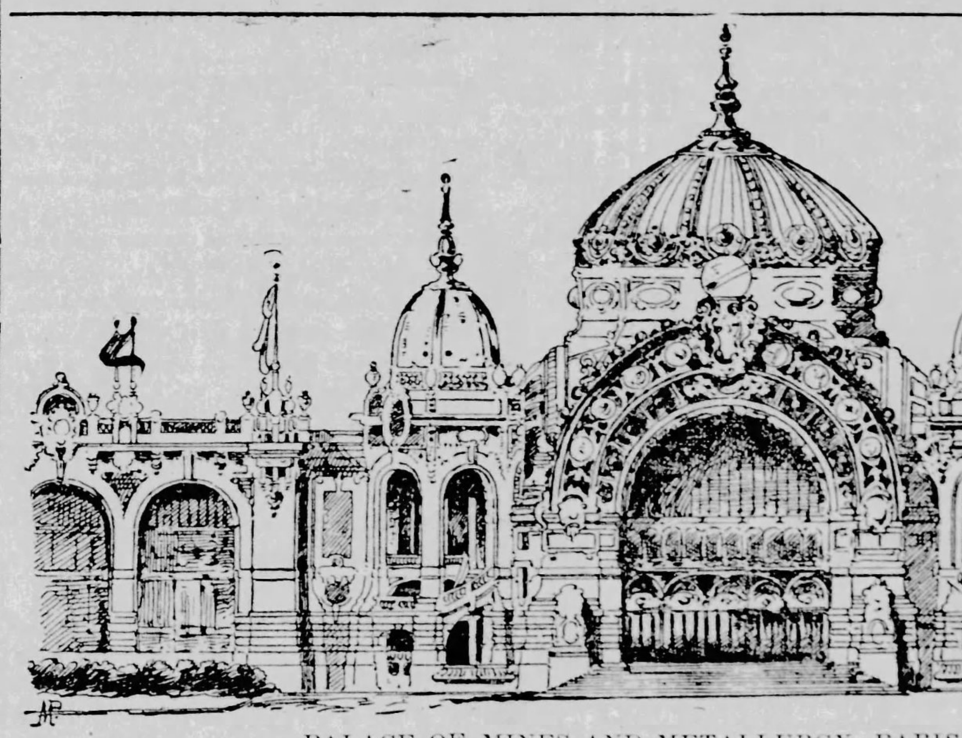
HEISKELL'S SOAP
clears the pores, makes the skin soft, smooth and white. Price 25 cents. Samples free.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philada., Pa.

FREDERIC MAYER'S FIRST LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, Oct. 27.—Frace, which has not yet been revenged for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, is now congratulating herself on her good fortune in preventing Germany from acquiring a net gain of $180,000,000, and is looking forward to the agreeable prospect of putting this vast sum into her own pockets next year. All this is the result of a shrewd stroke of business enterprise which is known to few persons in Germany, and probably to nobody else outside of France.

The bit of secret history about to be divulged is interesting not merely because it reveals the mysterious origin of the Exposition Universelle of 1900, but also because it throws a new light on the modern French character. With all his weakness for sentiment the Frenchman of to-day is seen in this light to be an intensely practical man of affairs. He is terribly concerned about the honor of the army and the integrity of "la patrie." But he is no less terribly in earnest in his attention to the main chance. And the manner in which he has euchered Germany out of a sum equal to almost half the indemnity France paid to Germany after the siege of Paris proves that he can be clever as well as earnest, successful as well as attentive.

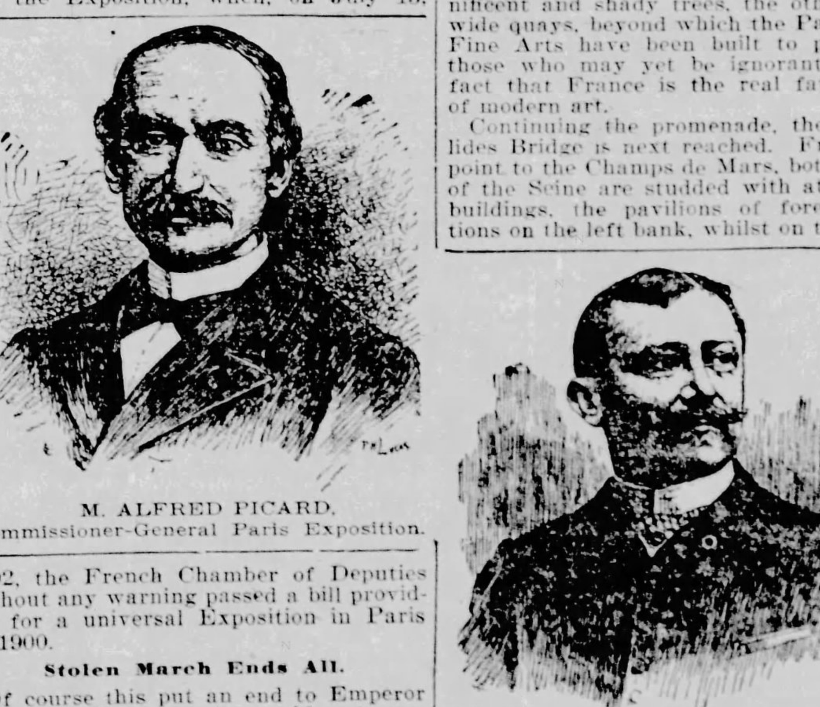


PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY—PARIS EXPOSITION.

Germany's Great Plan.

The story of business acumen and energy, which would be creditable to the most ingenious American, is that, directly after the Paris Exposition of 1889, Emperor William determined to open the new century with an exposition in Berlin—an exposition which should surpass the approaching World's Fair in Chicago, as well as all others in the past, which should place Germany in the forefront of the nations in her patronage of the arts and sciences, as well as of the industries of peace and the potentialities of war. He broached the matter to his ministers who, of course, favored the plan enthusiastically. The municipal authorities of Berlin at once saw its advantages, and promptly agreed to furnish their proportion of the cost. The only opposition came from one or two sovereigns of German states, who, still jealous of the ascendancy of Prussia in what they persist in regarding as a confederation rather than as an empire, were not disposed to push the project forward.

But still it was progressing in spite of that; and matters had even gone so far as a discussion of various possible sites for the Exposition, when, on July 13, 1892, the French Chamber of Deputies without any warning passed a bill providing for a universal Exposition in Paris in 1900.



M. ALFRED PICARD,
Commissioner-General Paris Exposition.

Stolen March Ends All.

Of course this put an end to Emperor William's plans, for he could not proceed with them and announce a rival Exposition in Berlin without placing himself in the position before the world of dealing an uncalled for blow to France. Even aside from this consideration, with two international Expositions in competition, neither could possibly succeed. The only thing he could do was to ask France to abandon her plans. And this he might have done had he known the truth, which was that France had no definite idea of holding an Exposition in 1900 until by chance one of her agents penetrated the secrecy under cover of which all the kaiser's steps had been taken. The news traveled to Paris at once. A cabinet conference was hurriedly called, and the very next day the bill for the Exposition of 1900 passed the chamber and became law. Not long afterward, however, the facts did come to Emperor William's knowledge. Whatever he may have thought, he said nothing; but, like the sensible man he is, determined to make the best of the situation. Consequently Germany's exhibit in Paris next year will be among the most extensive, if not the largest.

But Berlin and Germany will not pocket the $200,000,000 which Frenchmen estimate that foreigners will leave in France next year. The estimate is based upon the fact that foreigners spent $150,000,000 in Paris in 1889, to say nothing of the $100,000,000 spent by provincial Frenchmen. If it is reasonably accurate, it means that there will be a profit in the Exposition venture of $180,000,000 to the French nation, for the total outlay will not exceed $20,000,000, or about the same as the cost of the Chicago Exposition.

How Money Was Raised.

This sum has not been contributed without hope of reward by public spirited citizens of Paris. It has been raised by an issue of 3,250,000 bond-admittance tickets, each having a face value of $4. From this source, $13,000,000 were derived, or to be absolutely exact, $12,000,000, for $1,000,000 were swallowed up by the expenses of the issue. In addition to these funds the French government guaranteed $4,000,000, and the municipality of Paris promised an identical amount on condition that the fair be held within the city boundaries. The bond-admittance tickets alluded to above contain twenty coupons, available for as many visits to the Exposition. Apart from this two other privileges are attached to them: Holders are entitled to participate in a fixed number of lottery drawings, which have been in process since 1896, and which will be continued until the end of the year 1900, and holders have also the privilege of choosing between a reduction of 25 per cent in the charges of admittance to all places of amusement on the Exposition grounds, and a liberal discount on French railroads to and from Paris during the period of the exposition. The bonds, however, will never be redeemed.

A stroll about the grounds to-day dispels any apprehension that the Exposition may not be ready to open on the day set, April 15. Most of the buildings are now well on their way toward completion, and the lanscape gardener is finishing his preliminary work. The area of the coming Exposition will be considerably greater than that which was utilized in 1889. There has been added a space—triangular in shape—in the Champs Elysees, bounded by the Seine on one side and by the avenues des Champs Elysees and d'Antin on the others. The broad walks on the banks of the river between the Invalides bridge and the Champs de Mars are also included within the boundaries. The familiar, but somewhat antiquated, Palais de l'Industrie, for many years considered one of the attractive buildings of the city, has now been demolished, and a handsome new bridge, called Pont Alexandre III, the memorial stone of which was laid by the Czar Nicholas II, has been built across the Seine opposite the Hotél des Invalides.

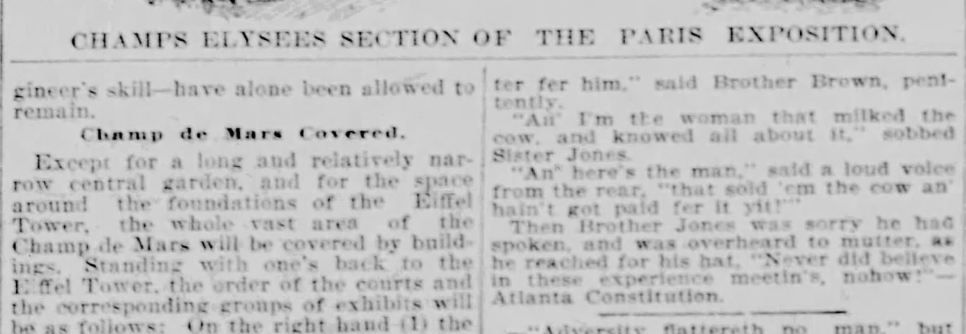
How It Looks To-Day.

The main approach to the exposition will be a gorgeous entrance adjoining the Place de la Concorde, where commodious facilities are being arranged for the admittance of visitors at the rate of 60,000 per hour. Once within the exposition enclosure the visitor finds himself on quay de la Conference, on his right the beautiful walk known as Cour-la-Reine, and that part of the Champs Elysees comprised in the exposition. It is in this section that two magnificent temples of art have been erected. They will remain as memorials of the 1900 celebration to enhance the beauty of Paris. The new Alexandre III bridge is distant but a few hundred yards from the Champs Elysees with the Esplanade of the Invalides beyond which is the old and famous Soldiers' Home, with its gilded dome, beneath which is the magnificent tomb of the great Napoleon.

So here we see realized that which Paris alone of all the capitals of the world has the glory to possess, and which is absolutely unrealizable elsewhere: a monumental vestibule, la Place de la Concorde; a double entrance road; the avenue of the Champs Elysees and the river Seine, provided, one with magnificent and shady trees, the other with wide quays, beyond which the Palaces of Fine Arts have been built to prove to those who may yet be ignorant of the fact that France is the real fatherland of modern art.

Continuing the promenade, the Invalides Bridge is next reached. From this point to the Champs de Mars, both banks of the Seine are studded with attractive buildings, the pavilions of foreign nations on the left bank, whilst on the right are the Palace of Horticulture, Congress Hall, the building of the city of Paris, and a host of minor structures. Opposite the Champs de Mars, across the Iena bridge, are the gardens of the Trocadero, which are being rendered especially attractive by the curious French and foreign colonial exhibitions, housed in buildings of quaint architectural design. Finally one reaches the Champ de Mars, which has so nobly played its part at previous Fairs. Here the Eiffel Tower, and the distant Machinery Hall—the greatest building of its time in 1889, but since the World's Columbian Exposition merely an ordinary production of the engineer's skill—have alone been allowed to remain.

M. DELAUNAY BELLEVILLE,
Director-General Paris Exposition.



CHAMPS ELYSEES SECTION OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Champ de Mars Covered.

Except for a long and relatively narrow central garden, and for the space around the foundations of the Eiffel Tower, the whole vast area of the Champ de Mars will be covered by buildings. Standing with one's back to the Eiffel Tower, the order of the courts and the corresponding groups of exhibits will be as follows: On the right hand (1) the Palace of Literature, Science, Education and Instruction, (2) the Palace of Civil Engineering and Transportation, (3) the Palace of Chemical Industries; on the left hand: (1) the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, (2) the Palace of Textile Fabrics, (3) the Palace of Mechanical Engineering. The transverse building connecting these galleries and screening the Machinery Hall will be devoted to electrical exhibits. In front of the Palace of Electricity is the Chateau d'Eau, a great multicolored waterfall, which is destined to replace the electric fountains of the last exposition. The old Machinery Hall of 1889 will be utilized next year as the Palace of Agriculture and Food Products, considerable space being reserved in the center of the building for a large Festival Hall, in which seats will be provided for 20,000 persons.

The great and essential difference between the Universal Exposition of 1900 and its predecessors is that whereas in previous international fairs all the exhibits from one country were grouped together, in 1900 similar products, from whatever part of the world they may come, will be displayed side by side. This will permit of a ready comparison of the arts and industries of one country with those of another, and as one of the great objects of expositions is the stimulation of friendly rivalry by means of competition, considerable benefits will be derived by all nations from the object lessons afforded by this novel plan of exhibiting. There will be in all eighteen groups of exhibits, comprising one hundred and twenty classes, in which provision has been made for the display of every kind of art, industry and manufacture. These eighteen groups are as follows:

Education and Instruction.
Works of Art.
Appliances and General Processes relating to Literature, Science and Art.
Mechanical Engineering.
Electricity.
Civil Engineering and Transportation.
Agriculture.
Horticulture and Arboriculture.
Forestry, Hunting, Fishing, Gathering of Wild Crops.
Food Products.
Mining and Metallurgy.
Decoration and Furniture of Public Buildings and Dwelling Houses.
Threads, Yarns, Textile Fabrics and Clothing.
Chemical Industries.
Diversified Industries.
Social Economy, Hygiene, Public Charitable Relief.
Colonization.
Army and Navy.

At the Paris Exposition it is expected that there will be no fewer than 100,000 exhibitors.

Past Fairs Reviewed.

The Exposition of 1900 will be the fifth universal International Exposition held at Paris since the year 1855; it will likewise be the sixteenth National Exposition organized by the French government since the century began. It was the city of London, England, that had the honor of successfully organizing under the inspiration of Prince Albert, in 1851, the first international Fair. The example was soon followed by France, and has frequently been repeated with what success is well known. The Exposition of 1900 is destined to be the most glorious undertaking of its kind; it will be instructive, scientific, useful. It will be an epitome of all the lessons of the past and of all the improvements of the present day; it will open up broad horizons for the future. It will also be attractive, gay and amusing.

CHAMP DE MARS SECTION OF PARIS EXPOSITION.

Frederic Mayer

FREDERIC MAYER'S SECOND PARIS EXPOSITION LETTER.
For Publication Next Saturday.
TEXT—Benefits to Be Derived from the Exposition by France and Foreign Countries—"Good Business" for France—The Administration Building and How Matters Are Managed There.
ILLUSTRATIONS—The Administration Building (by E. Horsfall); Central Porch of Civil Engineering and Transportation Palace (by M. Perronnet); Facade of Manufactures Building (M. Perronnet).

Was Sorry He Spoke.

It was in an open "experience" meeting, and Brother Jones arose and said: "Brethren, I'm the man that put water in the milk!"

"An' I'm the man that drawed the water fer him," said Brother Brown, penitently.

"An' I'm the woman that milked the cow, and knowed all about it," sobbed Sister Jones.

"An' here's the man," said a loud voice from the rear, "that sold 'em the cow an' hain't got paid fer it yit!"

Then Brother Jones was sorry he had spoken, and was overheard to mutter, as he reached for his hat, "Never did believe in these experience meetin's, nohow!"—Atlanta Constitution.

—"Adversity flattereth no man," but the pains of dyspepsia turn his attention to Hood's Sarsaparilla and in its use he finds a cure.

Stick Together.

Larry—Th' Prisident is now a bricklayer, Dinny.

Denny—Is thot so? Will, Oi ought to be in his cobinit.

Larry—Tell me phoy?

Denny—Don't Oi carry th' mortar?

Waiving Preliminaries.

"I'd get married, Miss Pecus, if it were not for the disagreeable formalities involved."

"Dear me; can't anything be done to make it easier for you?"

"Well, suppose you say 'yes.'"—Chicago Record.

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The Sunday School.

LESSON EIGHT, NOVEMBER 19, 1899.

Public Reading of the Scriptures.

Public reading of the Scriptures, Nehemiah viii:1-12. Read the chapter; also Luke iv:16-22. Memory verses 1-3.

Golden Text: The ears of all the people were attentive unto the book of the law.—Ezra viii:3.

1. And all the people gathered themselves together as one man into the street that was before the water gate; and they spake unto Ezra the scribe to bring the book of the law of Moses, which the Lord commanded to Isreal.

2. And Ezra the priest brought the law before the congregation both of men and women, and all that could hear with understanding, upon the first day of the seventh month.

3. And he read therein before the street that was before the water gate from the morning until midday, before the men and the women, and those that could understand; and the ears of all the people were attentive unto the book of the law.

4. And Ezra the scribe stood upon a pulpit of wood which they had made for the purpose; and beside him stood Mattithiah, and Shema, and Anaiah, and Urijah, and Hilkiah, and Maaseiah, on his right hand; and on his left hand, Pedaiah, and Mishael, and Malchiah, and Hashum, and Hashbadana, Zechariah, and Meshullam.

5. And Ezra opened the book in the sight of all the people; (for he was above all the people;) and when he opened it all the people stood up:

6. And Ezra blessed the Lord, the great God. And all the people answered, Amen, Amen, with lifting up their hands; and they bowed their heads, and worshipped the Lord with their faces to the ground.

7. Also Jeshua, and Bani, and Sherebiah, Jamin, Akkub, Shabbethai, Hodijah, Maaseiah, Kelita, Azariah, Jozabad, Hanan, Pelaiah, and the Levites, caused the people to understand the law; and the people stood in their place.

8. So they read in the book the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading.

9. And Nehemiah, which is the Tirshatha, and Ezra the priest the scribe, and the Levites that taught the people, said unto all the people. This day is holy unto the Lord your God; mourn not, nor weep. For all the people wept, when they heard the words of the law.

10. Then he said unto them, Go your way, eat the fat, and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared: for this day is holy unto our Lord: neither be ye sorry; for the joy of the Lord is your strength.

11. So the Levites stilled all the people, saying, Hold your peace, for the day is holy; neither be ye grieved.

12. And all the people went their way to eat, and to drink, and to send portions, and to make great mirth, because they had understood the words that were declared unto them.

Illustrative Applications.

And they spake unto Ezra . . . . to bring the book of the law of Moses, which the Lord had commanded to Israel (v. 1). Mr. Beecher once said to me that nothing was so powerful as the sway of the Bible over the moral consciousness of men; that there was that in the Bible for which men hungered, and to which their moral natures immediately responded. This is a great fact, and a great help and hope. There is a human longing for and adjustment with that which the Bible declares. As when you bring wet and light to the plant, you bring to it what it craves, so is there a human craving for Bible truths. Reckon on this in your teaching of the Bible. Rejoice that you have that to teach for which the soul asks.

And Ezra the priest brought the law before the congregation, . . . and the ears of all the people were attentive unto the book of the law (vs. 2, 3). There come times of awakening and peculiar interest in God's word. At once avail yourself of such season, as Ezra did. He is a wise teacher who can detect the signs of such a time, and who immediately responds. In the spring, there are more propitious days than others for the planting of the crops. He is the best farmer who makes the most of such days. He is a wise husbandman for God who sees and seizes such more genial chances for the sowing of God's truth.

And Ezra the scribe stood upon a pulpit of wood, which they had made for the purpose. . . . . And Ezra opened the book in the sight of all the people: (for he was above all the people) (vs. 4, 5). The best possible arrangements for the purposes in hand were made. Ezra could be easily seen and heard. That is not the best church building or Sunday school room which is dimmest with so-called religious light, most crowded with pillars, most vaulting roof, most ornate and resounding with echoes. While it is right and wise to hang such gathering-places with various beauty, if the ornatenes and the arrangements are hindrances to the easy seeing and hearing, they are intrusions. Easy seeing and hearing ought never to be sacrificed to any architectural whim.

And when he had opened it, all the people stood up; and Ezra blessed the Lord, the great God. And all the people answered, Amen, Amen, with the lifting up of their hands; and they bowed their heads and worshipped (vs. 5, 6). How fitting was such a reverential recognition of God as introduction to the hearing and teaching of his word! Do you make enough of the introductory services of your school? Do you try to have them reverent, worshipful? They cannot be amid the clattering of late comers, amid the whisperings and loungings of inattention. There is much in the way a Sunday school starts off. Help to make the beginning of your school quiet, reverent, beautiful, worshipful.

And they read in the book, in the law of God, distinctly; and they gave the sense, so that they understood the reading (V. 8). It is possible to degrade into comparative uselessness even the most beneficient things, even the Bible. They are vice and blight of a matrializing ritualism, that it makes the routine performance the chief thing, and is careless of the inner spirit. A lot of Bible chapters, or of prayers, mumbled in public, or chapters read in private with only the eyes on the page, while the thoughts go variously wool-gathering, are of little worth. It is all but a chattering outwardness. You have read your portion of Scripture to-day? Yes. But How? Have you only run it through? We need, all of us, to beware of thin and useless externalisms. The remedy this verse suggests—distinctness, getting the sense, so that the heart receives what the ear hears or the eye sees.

For all the people wept, when they heard the words of the law (V. 9). Says the historian Green, in his Short History of the English People, "No greater moral change ever passed over a nation. England became the people of a book, and that book was the Bible. The whole temper of the nation was changed. A new conception of life and of man superseded the old. A new moral and religious impulse spread through every class." In Ezra's time, at the time of the Reformation, in our time, all great and noble reform and revival strikes its roots into the Bible. By it is the knowledge of sin, and such knowledge will at first produce sorrow and contrition, and then turning to a nobler life. A reform which counts out the Bible would be like a day attempting to get on without sun.

For the joy of the Lord is your strength (V. 10). "The joy of the spirit constitutes its strength," says Emerson. There is no such strengthening joy as the consciousness of God's forgiveness, and of loving and deep communion with him. "Then with great joy we returned to our prison," said Perpetua. And the wild beasts of the arena could not daunt or dim the shining soul of the fair young martyr.—Wayland Hoyt, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

He Was Impossible.

"This was Julia's fourth season at the seaside, wasn't it?"

"Yes."

"Any conquests?"

"One. A young man in a ribbon department."

"Of course, he was impossible?"

"Of course. He wouldn't recognize her when she came into the store."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Expecting Too Much.

Hicks—No gentleman will swear in the presence of a lady.

Wicks—No; but if a woman happens to make her appearance when a man is in the midst of a swearing fit, she is no lady if she expects him to leave off all at once.—Boston Transcript.

A Plain Proposal.

"I'm a plain man, Miss Timmins."

"You are, Mr. Barclay."

"Can I make myself any plainer?"

"Impossible, Mr. Barclay."

"Then your answer in plain words—"

"In one plain word, Mr. Barclay—yes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Explained.

She—Why do they call them sample rooms?

He—There are a great many places for getting trial packages. The man first gets the package, and the trial follows.—Indianapolis Journal.

His Fortune Made.

"I think," said the ingenious man, "that I have an invention at last which will make my fortune."

"What is it?"

"It is a camera for use in fishing camps. It exaggerates the size of the fish, while taking the fisherman at his normal size."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

He Was Lonesome.

"So you are the only surviving participant in the feud?" asked the Northerner. "Do you not feel lonely?"

"Lonely ain't no name for it, Mister," said the Kentuckian. "I allow to marry into another feud as quick as I can."—Indianapolis News.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 167,000

OCTOBER PREMIUMS.

We have awarded the three watches offered for largest clubs of subscribers sent us during October as follows: Capt. H. Jenkins, Port Angeles, Washington; Geo. T. Stowell, Helena, Montana; T. S. Roberts, New Decatur, Alabama. We have made a similar offer for month of November, and at this season of the year opportunities for getting large clubs are more favorable.

THE KAISER'S NEW COURSE.

The Emperor Wilhelm is to visit England in the latter portion of this month. This is explained from Berlin to be unmistakable proof that England and Germany are acting together by virtue of a secret understanding brought about last year and now turned to good account by Lord Salisbury. This understanding was the direct result of the friendly attitude of England toward the United States during the Spanish war.

There is no doubt that Dewey's victory in Manila bay, and the consequent occupation of the Philippines by the Americans, was not to the Kaiser's liking. He feared that it meant we would interfere with his designs in China. But the Emperor is a statesman, and quick to change positions when Germany can benefit thereby. He saw the new-born spirit of amity between England and America, and determined to become a third in the friendship.

This purpose has dominated German policy for the past year. The German warships were withdrawn from Manila bay, and the United States government was requested to care for German interests there. The good temper of the Kaiser over the Samoan matter is another evidence of his friendly feeling. Now comes his visit to England, which a prominent English diplomatist describes as his "knocking at the door of Windsor for the sake of obtaining a free exchange of favors and future guarantees in return for neutrality during the Transvaal war, and also as applying for admission into the Anglo-Saxon community of nations, which with the United States, England and Germany, will include all the great commercial, industrial and maritime forces of Anglo-Saxon stock."

The bugaboo of a "secret alliance" between England and the United States is thus effectually shown to be absurd. There is no "alliance" at all, but there is a cordial friendship among the world's three great nations, descended from one common stock, and embodying the best that is in modern progress and civilization.

SAMOA TO BE DIVIDED.

The intimations are that the tripartite control of the Samoan Islands by the United States, Germany and England, will be ended by a division of the group. The United States will take the island of Tutuila, with the harbor of Pango-Pango, where we are establishing a naval station.

The division of the remainder of the group is impossible, because both England and Germany desire the island of Upolu, the principal one, upon which is the capital. The indications now are that Germany, influenced by the Kaiser's desire to be friends with Great Britain, will allow the latter to take Upolu, giving Germany a substantial return in the way of other islands in the Pacific, now under the British flag.

The friendship among the three nations is thus shown to be a reality. The anti-expansionist howl about a "secret alliance" with England against Germany, is disproved by the acts of the latter herself. She is the friend of both nations, not their enemy.

MRS. HAZEN'S POLITICS.

Because Mrs. Hazen, the fiancee of Admiral Dewey, is a sister of John R. McLean, the Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, the Democratic quid nuncs have been building political air castles. McLean is known to be secretly antagonistic to Bryan's nomination next year. He wants to get away from the Nebraska colonel and from the silver issue. If Admiral Dewey could be induced to become the Democratic nominee, the problem would be solved. And they reasoned that Mrs. Hazen would be the chosen instrument to help her brother by inducing the admiral to enter the contest.

Now comes Walter Wellman, the correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald, with the announcement, on the highest authority, and "without reserve," that Mrs. Hazen is not a Democrat in her politics; that she is a Republican and an ardent expansionist, as is her intended husband. In place of her persuading the admiral to become a Democrat, he has evidently brought his promised bride over to his own way of thinking.

In reply to a remark about the great prosperity which has come to the country under Republican rule, a Democrat said: "Prosperity hasn't hit me yet." Quick as a flash came the retort, "It's mighty hard to hit nothing." And then the bystanders cheered.

If you do not believe the country is prosperous hear the cry going up from all the railroads for more cars. The farmers and manufacturers are doing such a rushing business the roads cannot find cars to haul the products.

Dewey says the Philippine policy of the administration is all right, and Dewey is unquestioned authority.

If the Filipinos are ever given the right to vote, Aguinaldo will be the logical Democratic leader.

THE OHIO RESULT.

There were many factors which worked together to make the result of the Ohio election very uncertain this year. For the first time in years, the Democrats had an absolutely perfect organization of their party, every part of which worked without jar, forming a perfect machine. They had unlimited funds, supplied by their candidate himself. He gave the work of the campaign his closest personal attention, and he is past master in the art of political manipulation.

There was not complete harmony in the Republican ranks. The element which, in the last General Assembly, so bitterly fought Mr. Hanna's election to the Senate, under the lead of Charles L. Kurtz and Governor Bushnell, was expected to use the knife on the Republican ticket, and especially on Judge Nash. Then the Jones candidacy was confidently expected to make heavy inroads on the Republican strength, while the Democratic rank and file were supposed to be too devoted to Democracy to go wandering off after strange and new political gods.

The campaign was one of the hardest fought that Ohio ever saw, accustomed though she is to heated political conflicts. On the part of the Democrats, it was a series of appeals to the passions and prejudices of the voters. Nothing that might help McLean in his ambition was overlooked. For he wanted the governorship simply as a means to an end—and that longed-for end was the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Senator Foraker.

But the expected Republican defection did not materialize. Both Kurtz and Bushnell may have been willing that McLean should win, but their prominence as leaders came through Senator Foraker. And when he took the stump and worked earnestly for the success of the Republican cause and for the ticket, from Judge Nash downward, the so-called "Foraker Republicans" loyally followed his banner, leaving but a corporal's guard to flock by themselves as Kurtz-Bushnell followers.

Nor did the Jones campaign of sentiment work as was expected. Mayor Jones drew more Democrats than Republicans to his support, much to the present disgust of McLean. Then, too, McLean has never been in good odor with his own party. He knifed the old-time leaders to gratify his personal spite or to make way for his own political ambitions. Thousands of Democrats voted for Jones, because they dislike and distrust McLean. Recall, too, that a normal Republican majority of 28,000 to 30,000 had to be overcome, and the defeat of McLean is fully explained.

Ohio has endorsed the administration of President McKinley by a plurality of between forty and fifty thousand. That is to say, the plurality of Governor Bushnell two years ago is nearly doubled. The General Assembly has a comfortable Republican majority. McLean is at liberty to return to his home in Washington city, and resume the active management of his monopoly of the gas business there. He has been most emphatically repudiated by the voters of Ohio.

THE LAST VOLUNTEERS.

On November 1, the 51st Iowa regiment was mustered out at the Presidio, San Francisco. It was the last of the state volunteers who enlisted at the beginning of the Spanish war, and were sent to the Philippines. The Iowa boys made a splendid record over there, as did all the volunteer regiments. All had an exceptional experience, and every patriotic American remember their services to the country.

All these volunteers, by the terms of their enlistment, were entitled to discharge when the peace treaty with Spain was ratified. But just then the storm of insurrection burst in Luzon, and the volunteers knew their services in defense of the flag were urgently needed. They entered upon the campaign with patriotic unselfishness, giving the nation the fullest measure of loyal support which was in their power. The volunteers saved the day in the early months of Aguinaldo's outbreak. As the President said in his Pittsburg speech: "Without them then and there we would have been practically helpless on land, our flag would have had its first stain and the American name its first ignominy." All honor to the volunteers!

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

The alarmists who fear that, while England is busy in South Africa, Russia and perhaps France may attempt to obtain territorial advantages in Asia, and thus lead to war, have not realized the financial situation of Russia.

Money, and plenty of it, is a necessity for the carrying on of a great war. Russia never keeps her expenditures within her revenues. She is trying to borrow in Paris now. Last year the efforts to negotiate a loan in New York and London failed. Berlin has always been shy of lending in Russia, and a great financial stringency now prevails there. Hence no money can be borrowed there now, and Russia is trying negotiations with Paris.

Russia maintains a great standing army, which is very costly, of course. Her great Siberian railway is costing her hundreds of millions. With her finances in such condition, there is not much fear that she will enter upon such a tremendous war as that with Great Britain would be.

The Nashville American makes a good point when it says that "Spain surrendered Manila to the Americans and not to the Filipinos."

We may not all agree on politics, but we are a unit on the proposition that Toledo is the best city in the state.

It is now perfectly plain why Admiral Dewey canceled all his dates in order to remain in Washington.

If Billy Mason wants to make himself popular he should carry out his threat to resign.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

The battle in Ohio, the President's own state, was the center of interest in the November elections this year. The Ohio victory we have discussed at length in another column.

Massachusetts elects Crane, the Republican candidate for governor, by 65,000. The vote of both parties shows a loss, due to the fact that it was an "off year" in the old Bay State, but the Republican plurality is large enough to show that she solidly supports the administration in its Philippine policy, and that her people are too well satisfied with the present era of prosperity to vote against the party to whose policy it is due.

Iowa, too, stands solidly in the Republican column, and elects Shaw governor, with a heavy increase in the majority for the party of progress. The Republican platform in that state demands the gold standard, and most emphatically supports the Philippine policy of the administration. The result shows that the people of the Hawkeye state believe in expansion, in sound money and in perpetuating prosperity.

The contest for the governorship in Kentucky was one of the most bitter and determined ever seen in the state which the pioneers named "the dark and bloody ground." Goebel, the regular Democratic nominee, obtained his nomination by force and fraud. A portion of the Democrats revolted and nominated Brown as an independent candidate. The vote for Brown is very small, as the majority of the Democrats who were independent enough to bolt the machine nominee, cast their votes for Taylor, the Republican nominee. At this writing, the result is admitted to be in doubt by Henry Watterson, the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, which paper earnestly supported Goebel. The Republicans claim the election of Taylor by a plurality ranging anywhere from 3,000 to 10,000. The country must wait for the official returns to be certain as to the result.

Maryland is normally a Democratic state, and has elected a Democratic governor. Mississippi, of course, did the same. This completes the list of states which elected chief executives. Three states elected members of the legislature, Virginia, of course, elected a Democratic one, on a very light vote, as there was no regular opposition by the Republicans. New York city has been carried by Tammany, as was expected, while the state outside of the metropolis chose enough Republican members to maintain Republican control. New Jersey, the home of trusts, appears to have elected a Democratic majority in her legislature, so as to prevent any legislation which would disturb the profits she receives from the trusts for the privilege of organizing under her lax corporation law.

Pennsylvania elected only a state treasurer and judges. The campaign was without interest, the vote very light, but, as usual, the old Keystone state was firm in declaring her Republicanism. South Dakota chose three judges of the supreme court, but at this time the returns are too fragmentary to give the result in the state as a whole.

The contest in Nebraska was interesting because it is Bryan's state, and the Perpetual Candidate did all he possibly could to save his waning cause the stigma of defeat in his own bailiwick. The Populists, Democrats and "Silver" Republicans fused, and the Republicans met their united forces. The outcome appears to be a victory for the fusionists by so narrow a margin as to make it virtually a defeat. They saved themselves by "the skin of their teeth," and that was all.

The November elections of 1899 may be summed up in a sentence. The Republicans held the Republican states by emphatic majorities, and made sharp inroads upon the Democratic positions in Kentucky and Nebraska. The hide-bound Democratic states adhered to their moss-grown landmarks, but it took a severe struggle in some cases to do it. The Republicans can now welcome the quadrennial battle next year for the Presidency with every assurance of success. Laus Deo!

VICE PRESIDENT HOBART.

The serious and probably fatal illness of Hon. Garret A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States, is sincerely regretted by the nation. Mr. Hobart was an exceptionally good presiding officer of the Senate, painstaking, able and conscientious. Unlike many of his predecessors, the closest personal friendship exists between him and the President, and his opinions on questions of public policy are highly valued by Mr. McKinley.

The Vice Presidency is popularly considered as an office of honor, without much else except the salary to recommend it. It was not originally contemplated in the Constitution. The original draft of that instrument provided that the Senate should choose its own presiding officer who should succeed to the Presidency in case of the death or disability of the incumbent. But as the mode of electing a President originally adopted required the electors to vote for two persons at the same time the one receiving the highest number of votes to be President the present provision for a Vice President was made near the close of the constitutional convention. The 12th amendment to the constitution, adopted in 1804, superseded the original provision.

Should Mr. Hobart die before March 4, 1901, which is much to be feared, he will be the sixth Vice President to pass away during his term of office. George Clinton died in 1812, Elbridge Gerry in 1814, Wm. R. King in 1853, Henry Wilson in 1875, and Thos. A. Hendricks in 1886. It is singular that, while the Vice Presidency was instituted principally to have at hand a successor in case of a vacant Presidency, more of its incumbents have died in office than of the higher office.

The constitution makes no provision for filling the office of Vice President in case of a vacancy by death or otherwise. The President pro tempore of the Senate presides over that body, but he does not become Vice President of the United States. The vacancy remains unfilled until the people elect an incumbent at the next Presidential election.

The voters of Franklin county, the home of Judge Nash, expressed their opinion of him by giving him a rousing majority and electing the full Republican county ticket, thus reversing a Democratic plurality of over 2,000 last year.

Bryan ought to have stayed longer in Ohio. Nash's majority would have been larger, if he had done so.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The rainy season is so near its close that the final campaign against Aguinaldo and his rebels has begun. Lawton and MacArthur have Tarlac invested on three sides. An expedition has left Manila, presumably to capture Dagupan, on the Gulf of Lingayen, which town is the northern terminus of the railway from Manila. This force will doubtless move south along the railway, and thus put Aguinaldo between two fires. He will either have to surrender or run.

The insurgent force south of Manila is only about 2,000 strong, and the American force in the province of Cavite, under Gen. Fred Grant, will probably soon begin a campaign to capture or destroy this army. The rebels are thoroughly discouraged. It appears that they believed the return of the volunteers was the beginning of the abandonment of the islands, and this caused their extreme activity during the rainy season, despite the difficult nature of military operations. The arrival of the new United States volunteer army has shown the insurgents the fallacy of their hope, and they have become discouraged and demoralized.

The present series of operations, it is believed, will end the rebellion. Some of the fragments of Aguinaldo's army may persist for a time as guerilla bands, but in the approaching dry season, when our forces can move anywhere with ease, they can be hunted down within a short time, and by the time the next rainy season begins the islands will be tranquil, and all opposition to American authority will have ceased.

RAILROAD PROSPERITY.

The railroads are prospering as they have not for years. Earnings are the largest ever known. And as the roads are buying heavily of new equipment—rails and freight cars particularly—it is evident their managers feel assured of a continuance of prosperous times.

The action of the great New York Central is a case in point. That road has just decided to issue fifteen million dollars of new stock, the money to be devoted to the purchase of the equipment needed to care for the road's increasing business. Among the items are 10,000 freight cars, 50 passenger coaches and one hundred engines. When asked why he does not save the necessary purchase money out of the road's earnings, President Callaway answered that the need of new equipment at once was imperative, and he could not wait the necessary ten years to save up the money.

Prosperity has hit the railroads hard, and everybody connected with them, stockholders and employes alike, are getting their share of it. The New York Central is but one conspicuous instance. All the roads are in the market for more cars and other equipment. Steel rails were never more active, because of the universal demand. The New York Journal of Commerce gives this list of specific orders:

Road.	Tons.
Pennsylvania	105,000
Illinois Central	50,000
Chicago and Southwestern	40,000
Union Pacific	46,000
St. Paul	40,000
Baltimore and Ohio	40,000
New York Central	35,000
Total	350,000

In addition, orders for about 150,000 tons more were given to the Carnegie Steel Company. Nor do these represent all this business. Judge Gary, of the Federal Steel Company, says the orders now being placed on the books of the various steel companies will aggregate 1,200,000 tons, and another manufacturer said they would reach 1,500,000. It is said the Pennsylvania alone will buy $3,500,000 worth.

The calamity howler is silenced by facts like these. He has nothing to howl about. The people are prosperous and contented, and they are not going to commit the folly at the polls of voting against a continuance of prosperous times.

KNOCKING OUT A TRUST.

In the battle against trusts, one of the difficulties has been to enforce state laws concerning their organization. Out in Illinois, the law prohibits one company or corporation from selling out to another in the same line of business. Of course, the dodge was employed of selling to one person, and then having him transfer the property to the purchasing company. But the Illinois supreme court has stopped this in a decision of far-reaching importance.

The American Glucose company has a huge plant at Peoria, which was sold to the Glucose Sugar Refining company for two million dollars. The latter is a trust, incorporated in 1897 in New Jersey, with twenty millions capital. It bought up six plants, the Peoria one being the largest. A Chicago stockholder of the latter brought suit to prevent its transfer to the trust, and the supreme court has decided in his favor.

That part of the decision which deals with the contract for the sale of the Peoria company says:

The evidence shows that the manufacture of glucose and grape sugar and their products is confined to a certain corn belt, where corn is raised, and that this district is embraced within the territory specified within the contract of August 11, 1897; that is to say, within a radius of 1,500 miles of Chicago.

As the evidence in the record tends to show that glucose can only be manufactured successfully within this radius, the agreement not to manufacture and sell it therein amounted in effect to an agreement in total or general restraint of trade; hence the agreement was void and stamps the transaction of which it was a part as illegal.

The court holds also that the stockholders of the Peoria company could not be compelled to sell their stock to the trust, and accept their share of the price offered. He has a right to hold his investment in the form of stock, and a change in such investment is one which affects his pecuniary interests; and the court declares that the individual stockholder is the only judge whether the change shall be made.

This decision is of the highest importance, for it strikes at the root of the trusts. It upholds the law that one company cannot buy up another company in the same line of business. A trust is really a corporation organized to buy up all the companies, or a majority of them, in one line of business. Of course, the Glucose trust will take the case to the United States supreme court, and if that tribunal upholds the Illinois law, as is altogether probable, no trusts can exist in that state. Then other states have but to adopt a similar law to deal the trusts the severest possible blow.

Admiral Dewey believes in assisting a grateful people in furnishing that new home, and Mrs. Hazen will make it complete.

And now comes the rumor that Mrs. Langtry has tired of her latest husband. The wonder is that she has kept him so long.

Will some one please inform an anxious public what has become of Coin Harvey?

THE PHILIPPINE REPORT.

The preliminary report of the Philippine commission to the President has just been made. It gives the general conclusions at which that body has arrived, after a careful personal examination into the conditions existing in the islands, reinforced by Admiral Dewey's absolute knowledge of every event of importance which happened from the fateful May 1 on which he crushed Spain's sea power, up to the time he started on his homeward voyage.

There was no division of opinion among the members on any point. The report embodies the unanimous conviction of every member. Admiral Dewey tersely says: "It is an absolutely truthful representation of all that has happened, and of the existing situation." He adds:

"There has never been a moment since the first gun was fired that the United States could have withdrawn from the islands; and the reasons set forth in the report as to why permanent American control is essential are, in my opinion, immovable. There is no other alternative."

This frank statement crushes the last lingering hope of the anti-expansionists that Admiral Dewey can in some way be used to aid them in their schemes of national contraction and humiliation. He is, as his words show, in hearty and patriotic accord with all that has been done in the Philippines. He believes that the insurrection must be put down as the first step, and he sees clear evidences that it is in its last stages. He believes that it will soon be ended, and then the way will be open to give the Filipinos as full a measure of self-government as they are fitted for, under the sovereignty of the United States.

DEWEY WON'T RUN.

Admiral Dewey has grown tired of the constant reiteration of his name in connection with the Presidency next year. The Eastern Democratic journals which are opposed to Bryan's perpetual candidacy, have been urging his nomination day after day, and the Admiral puts this stopper upon them:

"I would not, under any circumstances, consent to be a candidate for the Presidency, and I should consider it an act of friendship if the press would treat this decision as sincere and final. I wish they would now drop the matter. I feel that any further booming of my name for the Presidency tends to make me ridiculous."

This is broad enough and emphatic enough to cause even the yellow journals to drop their absurd crusade. If they wish to get away from Bryan, they must find some candidate other than the hero of Manila.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

The annual convention of the Woman Suffrage association of New York, held the other day at Dunkirk, was noteworthy in one respect. Miss Susan B. Anthony retired from active leadership. She has reached her eightieth year, and can no longer endure the strain and burden of the work which has been hers for so many years. The Buffalo Commercial pays her this well-merited tribute:

Miss Anthony was one of the original suffragists; she may be truly called one of the mothers of the movement in America, and for more than half a century she has been among its most conspicuous, brilliant and honored advocates. Now "the long day's work is done," and the trusted leader gives way to others, who will, however, still have the benefit of her example and inspiration. The suffrage movement has gained much in force and numbers during Miss Anthony's career; but its advocates are still far from the goal of her long-cherished vision.

Bryan is fast getting a reputation as a common scold. He is "agin" everything that is, and without the ability to change conditions.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

At Ladysmith.

The recent capture of British troops near Ladysmith should teach Gen. White the Boer tactics—to draw the British away from the town, and then overwhelm them. If he is wise, he will stay right in his trenches, and refuse to budge outside on any account. If he can hold his ground for ten days or a fortnight, the relief force under Gen. Buller will reach him, and Ladysmith will be safe.

British Excited.

The British people are much excited over the Transvaal war. Since the Crimean war ended, over forty years ago, Great Britain has never been at serious war with a white people. The English have become accustomed to see a small force of their troops defeat wild tribes, brown or black in color, and they are amazed that the Boers do not yield as readily as those inferior people. The latter are as courageous as the English, and quite as stubborn fighters. Only a superior force can conquer them.

Funston's Libel Suit.

Gen. Funston's libel suits against a Catholic newspaper and against Archbishop Ireland would have been brought just as quickly had the paper and the prelate belonged to any other church, or to no church at all. He was charged with looting churches in Luzon by the paper. Such a charge demanded the action he has taken, for it impugned his personal honor and that of the United States army. Archbishop Ireland merely said Funston ought to deny the charge—which is true; and we do not see how it can be construed as libel.

Wealth and Population.

Census experts are speculating as to where the centers of wealth and of population will be, as shown by next year's census. They agree that the "wealth center" is probably near Sandusky, Ohio. They also figure that the center of population will be found next year to be in Indiana, close to the Illinois line, at a point not far removed from Vincennes. The last census showed the population center to be between Columbus, Ind., and Cincinnati. The increase in the population of Georgia, Texas, the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona during the last ten years has been sufficient, it is thought, to offset any increase in the Northwest, and to possibly pull the center somewhat to the south of the 1890 parellel.

Street Cars for Paris.

The Americans keep on capturing the European markets. A Philadelphia firm is manufacturing a large number of double-decked street cars for the street railways of Paris, during the Exposition next year. Besides this, it has a large order of cars for Lisbon. The prosperity of our manufacturers is a fact which cannot be controverted by calamity howlers, and the workingmen understand fully how it inures to their benefit.

Our Corn Crop.

The corn crop of America this year would furnish three pounds of food a day to every man, woman and child in the country for twelve months, with an extra pound per capita left over. The farmers are certainly in it this year, and they don't believe the demagogues who insist there is no real prosperity.

Mendenhall's Line.

Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, a scientific man widely known in Ohio as chief of the United States coast and geodetic survey, ran the boundary line between Alaska and Canada, according to the stipulation of the treaty of 1821 between Russia and Great Britain. His line is the one claimed by the United States as the true boundary. Speaking of the proposition of Canada to give her Pyramid Harbor as a pre-requisite to arbitration of the boundary, Prof. Mendenhall declares that no concessions whatever should be made to Canada. His opinion will have much weight with the government. He is certainly the best posted man in the United States on the subject.

Testing Marconi's Method.

The United States navy is making a thorough test of Marconi's wireless telegraph. There is no doubt it will be of immense value in naval and military operations. Messages can be sent across hostile waters or over a stretch of country occupied by the foe. So far the tests have proved eminently successful, and we may expect to see the system adopted so soon as Congress will give the necessary authorization.

The Tide Rising.

The report of Mr. Powderly shows that 82,000 more immigrants came to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30 last than in the previous one. The total arrivals were 311,115. This increased immigration is chiefly from Italy, Hungary, Russia and Finland. Many can neither read nor write, and many are not of material out of which it is possible to make good American citizens. We need a sharp revision of the immigration laws and a rigid enforcement of their provisions. The United States should not be made the dumping ground for the human garbage of Europe.

The Business Revival.

The present extraordinary revival of business has never been paralleled in American history. Great as is the production of mines and mills and factories, it falls short of the demand. In many lines the manufacturers have sold their entire product for the coming year, and to refuse orders because of inability to supply them within the stipulated time is a common thing with wholesalers and jobbers. Freight traffic is so immense that the roads have not cars to handle it promptly. All our facilities for production and distribution are overtaxed.

Lawton and MacArthur.

Gens. Lawton and MacArthur will be supreme in field operations in the Philippines. Gen. Otis will plan the campaigns, state the objects to be achieved and then leave these two commanders to carry it out without any reference to himself for instruction as to details. Each will have a campaign to manage. This is a change in methods which will meet with the heartiest approbation. A campaign can not be managed in detail by a commander fifty or a hundred miles away, and Gen. Otis' duties as military governor require his constant presence in Manila.

Polygamy Still an Issue.

When Utah was admitted as a state, with a constitution prohibiting polygamy, it was supposed that this question was finally settled. But the Roberts case shows that the snake was scotched, not killed. When a community can throw the cloak of religion over a moral crime, it is exceedingly hard to eradicate it, and the question of how to abolish the polygamic iniquity in Utah is one that is certain to give us more trouble in the future than it has in the past.

It Was the Mules.

And now the blame for the British defeat near Ladysmith is explained. It was not the fault of the British commander, nor the bravery of the Boers. It was the army mules. The Boers rolled a few rocks down the kopje among these animals, and the latter resented the familiarity. In other words, the mules stampeded, and the English surrendered.

The October Surplus.

Have you noticed that the treasury surplus for October was $3,000,000? The Dingley law is doing perfectly the work for which it was designed—to furnish abundant revenue for all the ordinary expenses of the government. The war tax is paying for the expenditures arising out of military operations in the Philippines. Our finances are in excellent condition, and the treasury is overflowing with gold. What a contrast to the hard times of the last Cleveland administration!

Demand for Wool.

There is an unprecedented rush to purchase wool in the Boston market. This, according to the New York Commercial, proves that manufacturers have become convinced that prices cannot recede while the demand for goods continues. The people are buying more and better clothing this year than ever before, and the problem in many sections is to meet orders already secured. A St. Louis dispatch has this: "Retailers (clothiers) find it difficult to get their orders filled, and manufacturers find great trouble in getting out goods, many of the best and most desirable lines having been exhausted. The demand for fall duplicates was unexpectedly heavy. Spring material is in good demand at fair prices." No wonder that, confronted by such conditions, wool buyers are taking no chances on a further advance in the price of that commodity.

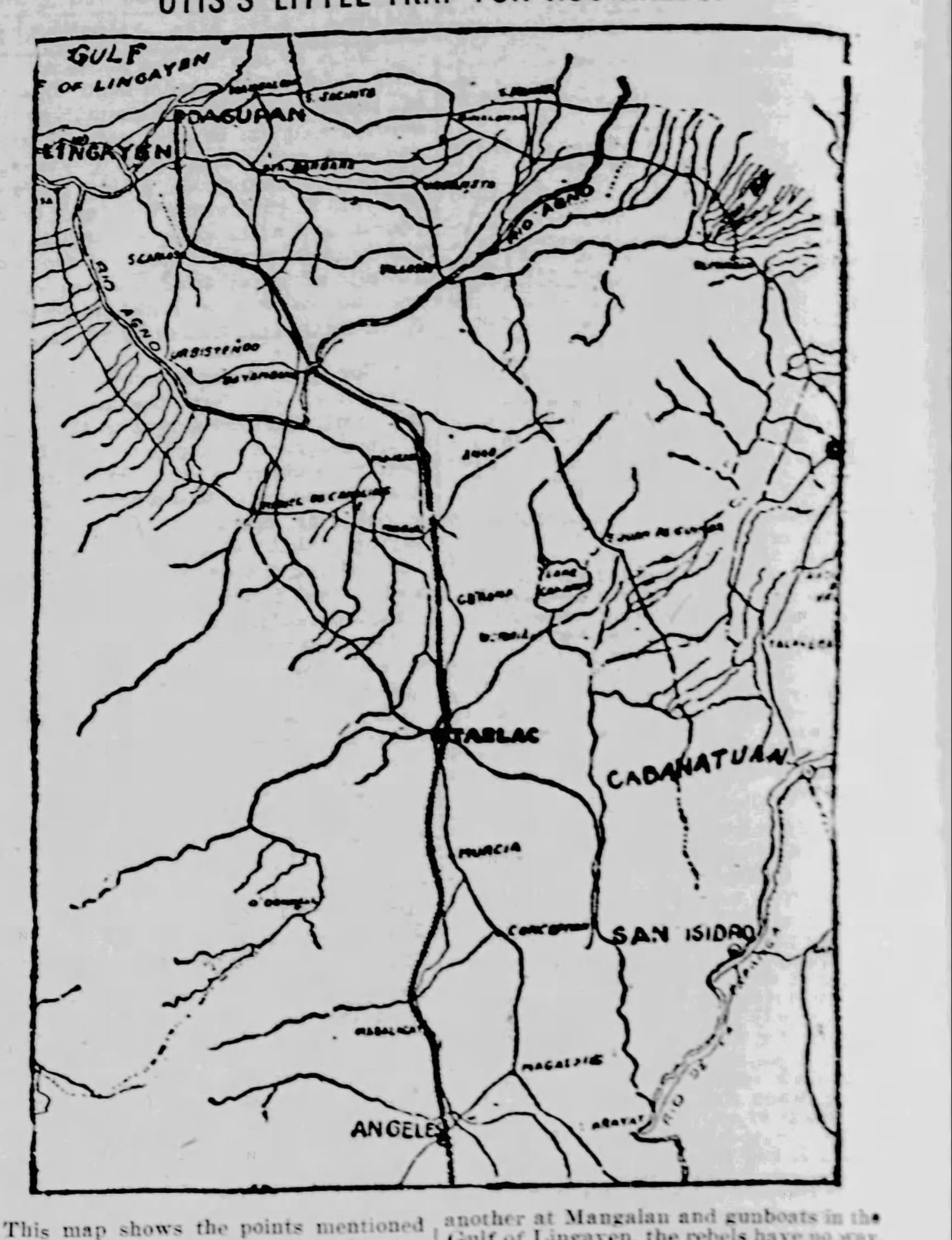
Toral's Acquittal.

The Spanish court-martial which tried General Toral for surrendering Santiago has honorably acquitted him, holding him blameless for surrendering the city. Fortunately for him, that body did not go back of the investment of Santiago by Gen. Shafter's army. The most curious fact in that short campaign was that Toral did not attempt to oppose the landing at Daiquiri. Had he possessed the energy and fertility of resource of an American, he could, with infantry and field artillery, have made a landing practically impossible.

Knocking at the Door.

There will be several knocks at the door of Congress when that body convenes next month. New Mexico will renew her appeal for statehood. Arizona will come with the same plea, while vigorous little Oklahoma will put her request in the form of a demand, knowing that in population and resources she is superior to either of the others. Hawaii and Porto Rico will ask to have forms of government devised for them, while far-off Alaska will modestly petition to be given the status of an organized Territory. Congress will certainly have some important business on its hands this winter.

OTIS'S LITTLE TRAP FOR AGUINALDO.



This map shows the points mentioned in recent dispatches from the Philippine campaign. With an American force at Cabanatuan, another moving on Tarlac, another at Mangalan and gunboats in the Gulf of Lingayen, the rebels have no way out except through the Rio Agno valley, which will plunge them into a hostile country.

PICTURESQUE TEA GOWN.

Picturesque Tea Gown Made of Flowered Silk and Pink Mousseline de Soie, Elbow Sleeves, and the Front of the Waist of the Mousseline de Soie.—Harper's Bazar.

UNIQUE BATTLE MONUMENT.

The Maryland Monument to be dedicated on the field of Antietam on the 25th of October is a new departure in the way of battle monuments, says the Baltimore Sun. It is erected by the state to the memory of Maryland soldiers who fell upon that bloody field on the 17th of September, thirty-seven years ago. Some of those gallant Marylanders were fighting for the Confederacy. They were equally brave, they were equally patriotic, for they fell fighting for what they believed was right, and they were all sons of Maryland. It is meet and right, therefore, that they should receive equal honor from those who have come after them and from the state which is the common mother of them all. The money to build this monument was appropriated by the legislature at the last session, and the commission selected by the governor included Confederates and Union men. This commission, which has nearly completed its work, now asks the governor to "make the dedication of this monument an important occasion in the history of the state, as it will be a novel one to all the people of the Union." The time for the dedication is fixed when the weather in Maryland is generally at its best, the temperature being neither too hot nor too cold. The location of the battlefield is in one of the most fertile and beautiful portions of the state. The appearance of the field has been much changed by cutting down some of the woods, but marks of the great battle still remain. On one of the most prominent hills overlooking the field, and near where General Lee stood directing his army, there is a national cemetery where the Union troops who fell lie buried. In this cemetery there is a colossal statue in granite of a private soldier—a magnificent piece of art—which was on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition of 1876. Surmounting the keeper's lodge is a tower from which a fine view of the whole field may be had.

While the Antietam field is far behind that of Gettysburg in the attention which it has received, yet much has been done here. Many states whose soldiers took part in the battle have erected monuments to record their valor and to mark their place on the field. Some excellent roads have been made, and iron plates, properly lettered, mark the positions of the various regiments and divisions, as well as those places which have any special interest. If the governor should adopt the suggestion of the battlefield commission and make the day of the dedication "an important occasion," it is likely a vast number of people will visit the battlefield and see the Maryland monument.

FIGURES FOR WORKINGMEN.

American Economist:—The extent to which American labor has gained in employment and in wages paid in the past four years, by reason of the restoration of industrial activity in place of the dullness, depression, and enforced idleness of the desolate period following the free trade experiment at tariff making in 1894 cannot, for obvious reasons, be accurately stated in figures. It is impossible for any but government agencies to cover ground with anything like completeness. Employers of labor do not, as a rule, take kindly to inquiries as to facts concerning wages, gross sum of output, etc. Hence an unofficial poll of the industrial situation is certain to be attended with difficulties. The American Protective Tariff League has just completed its industrial census for the month of March, 1899, using that month as the basis of comparison with March, 1895, the former being nineteen months after the enactment of the Dingley tariff, while the latter was seven months after the enactment of the Wilson tariff of 1894. In the case of the earlier period the country had had considerably longer than seven months in which to settle down to an average level of results and conditions, for the reason that the period of well defined stagnation really began very soon after the election of Grover Cleveland in November, 1892. Counting the time during which domestic producers were engaged in reducing their scale of operations in anticipation of free trade tariff times, together with the seven months of actual experience under a free trade tariff, we have a total period of time practically the same as the nineteen months between August 1, 1897, and April 1, 1899.

The figures in condensed form are as follows:

Number of reports received, covering March, 1895, and March, 1899, 1,[illegible].

Number of hands employed:

March, 1895	[illegible]
March, 1899	[illegible]

Gain for March, 1899, 29.56 per cent.

Amount of wages paid:

March, 1895	$6,[illegible]
March, 1899	$9,[illegible]

Gain for March, 1899, 54.09 per cent.

Average wages per capita:

March, 1895	$[illegible]
March, 1899	$[illegible]

Gain for March, 1899, 19.49 per cent.

Such is the story of protection and prosperity as affecting the American wage-earner.

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The pattern is are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS.
READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1687--ANSON SHIRT WAIST.

Sizes for 16 years and 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.—Some of the most attractive of the fall shirt waists are made after the model suggested in the "Anson." There is a deep round yoke front and back, with the body of the waist full both at the yoke and belt. If made

of flannel the yoke and body of the same material, with yoke embroidered in tiny white silk figures; if of silk, the body is plain and the yoke has a figured design. The regulation shirt waist sleeve with rounded cuff is used. This design is made over a fitted lining.

1700--GLENROY CAPE.

Sizes—Medium and large. The new golf capes are decidedly longer, some reaching to the knees, and the most moderate fully half way to the knees. Nearly all of the most stylish ones are of the double-faced tweed, the plaid side serving as the lining. An excellent model for a cape

that will prove useful for golf, driving, or traveling is shown in the "Glenroy," which in an Oxford blue camel's hair tweed, the under facing being a vivid plaid of dull blue, yellow and green. The hood shows the plaid lining as does the high storm collar.

1499--ISELIN WAIST.

Sizes for 34 and 36 bust measure.

1501--ISELIN WAIST.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years.—A waist made

after the Iselin pattern is a very profitable investment for a young woman who wishes to practice economy and yet desires to be appropriately gowned for various dressy occasions. This pattern may be used in three different ways, as a high necked gown with a stationary yoke faced on the lining; with low neck and short sleeves, for evening wear only; or with an adjustable guimpe that can be removed leaving the gown with low neck and long sleeves—a very fashionable combination for dinner, opera, etc. In the back the waist fits tight, and is cut straight across from shoulder to shoulder. A pretty combination of materials would be white tucked or corded taffeta for the body of the waist, Liberty gauze for guimpe and sleeves, with lace covering the revers and forming the jabot. A bright red or blue velvet stock would make a dashing finish. The pattern is for girls of sixteen, and in sizes for 34, 36, for women.

1706--ROSEMARY BABY'S WAIST.

A very simple, pretty model for a baby's cape is given in the "Rosemary." There is only one seam in the cape, and that is down the middle of the back. It is fulled at the neck band. The hood is in two

pieces and is full all round. It is finished with a wide graduated frill. If made unlined, of some fine material like French flannel or fine cloth, the cape is finished at the edge with a button stitch embroidery. If lined, it may be hemmed or edged with lace.

1672--RIPLEY WAIST.

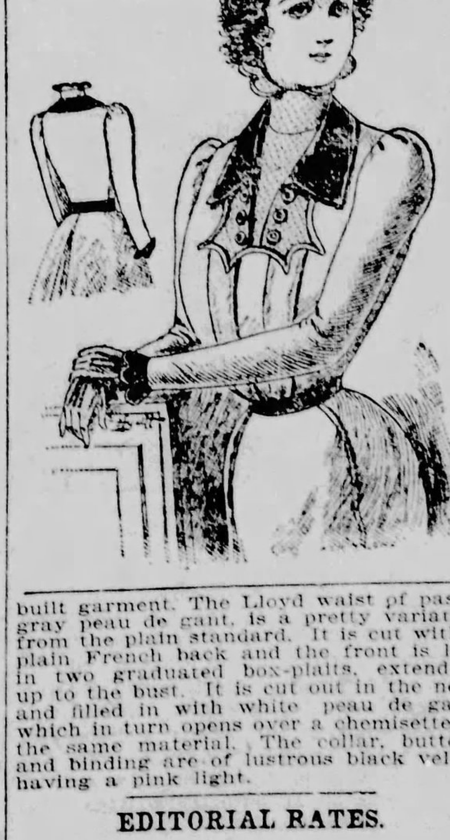
Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Dark blue broadcloth is the material used in fashioning the Ripley waist. The design is plain in the back, with overlapping front pieces. The right piece is caught up at the front and fast-

ened with silver buckle. The neck is cut heart shape and filled in with a chemisette of Valenciennes insertion. The trimming is a fine black silk passementerie, in a vine design.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1691--LLOYD WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The slender woman will wisely avoid the perfectly plain basque, except as a foundation for fluffy effects in chiffon and tulle. Although conforming to the present demand for apparent simplicity, she will see to it that there are plaits and collars, and pretty color combinations in even the most austerely

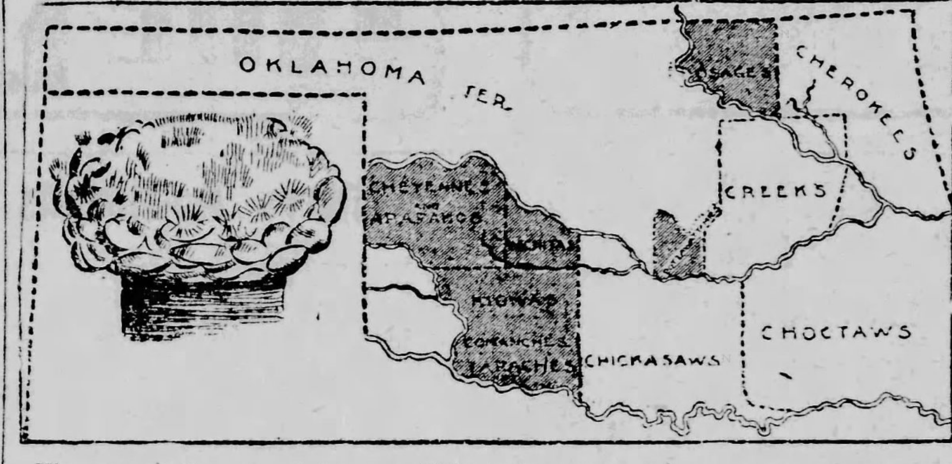


built garment. The Lloyd waist of pastel gray peau de gant, is a pretty variation from the plain standard. It is cut with a plain French back and the front is laid in two graduated box-plaits, extending up to the bust. It is cut out in the neck and filled in with white peau de gant, which in turn opens over a chemisette of the same material. The collar, buttons and binding are of lustrous black velvet having a pink light.

EDITORIAL RATES.

"We feel that of late this office has been imposed upon, as some of our best citizens have passed the limit when it comes to generous, liberal puffs given by this paper, and to protect ourselves, says the Gladstone (Col.) Kibosh, we have adopted the following ironclad set of rules: One personal, small cigar; family personal, drink or "sluff ticket;" fight, to suppress, one-half pint Demon Delight; column write-up of mine or birth notice, plug of tobacco and drink; picture of yourself in paper, providing it resembles you, pair of socks and two drinks; misdemeanors, nothing. These ruls will be enforced, and the good Lord pity the persons violating them.

COLOR VISIONS IN MESCAL BEAN.



The use of the mescal bean, a little-known narcotic drug of wonderful properties, producing marvelous color visions, has developed lately into a craze among Indians in Oklahoma, and alarming advices from there have been pouring into the Indian bureau to the effect that the craze, through the aid of medicine men, is making such rapid headway as to threaten the demoralization of entire tribes.

This mescal bean is not to be confounded with the drink mescal, the popular native beverage of the Mexicans, made from the agave or century plant, but is the product of a plant quite different, the least known species of all the cactus family, which, when chewed and swallowed, ushers the Indian into the delights of an artificial paradise, and produces optical hallucinations more strange and fanciful than those of hasheesh or opium.

Though its use is strictly prohibited by the government, the rage for it has spread recently from the Kiowas and Commanches to the Apaches, and from them to the Wichitas, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, directly to the north, and finally to the Osages, on the northern border of the territory.

The Indians regard it with superstitious awe as an agent of supernatural power. But the authorities of the Indian bureau are convinced that it is ruinous to both body and mind, and have determined to stamp out its use at all hazards. Accordingly a campaign against it is now being organized by the law department of the bureau, where measures are being formulated to put an end to the craze by effectually cutting off the supply of the drug.

Mescal has not been known as a drug among white men until within eleven years, but the Kiowa and Commanche Indians have known it and used it from time immemorial. Woqui is the name they give it, and it grows wild in their original dwelling place along the Rio Grande in Mexico. It is found only in rocky soil, and looks not unlike a dwarf toadstool or mushroom. It crops up two inches above the ground, and has a thick soft stem, surmounted by a top, or crown, whose sides are trimmed with little blunt leaves, puckered in, and their upper surface covered with gray fuzz.

The crown is the part used as a narcotic and resembles a bean, or button, whence the name mescal bean. It is two inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch thick when green. When dried it becomes hard and of the color and somewhat of the flavor of tobacco, though infinitely more bitter and disagreeable, with a disagreeable after taste.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, who procured some of the mescal beans from the bureau of ethnology, through Dr. D. W. Prentiss, of the Columbian university in Washington, made a trial of their effects upon himself. He writes:

"My first vivid show of mescal color effects came very quickly. An abrupt rush of countless points of white light swept across the field of view, as if the unseen millions of the milky way were to flow a sparkling river before the eye. Then I began to see zigzag lines of bright color. A spear of gray stone grew up to huge height, and became a tall, richly furnished Gothic tower of elaborate and distinct design. As I gazed, every projecting angle, cornice, and even the face of the stones at their joinings were by degrees covered or hung with clusters of what seemed to be huge precious stones—green, purple, red and orange, never clear yellow and never blue. All seemed to possess an interior light. All the colors I have ever beheld are dull as compared with these. As I looked, and it lasted long, the tower became of a fine mouse hue, and everywhere the vast pendant masses of emerald green, ruby reds, and orange began to drip a slow rain of colors.

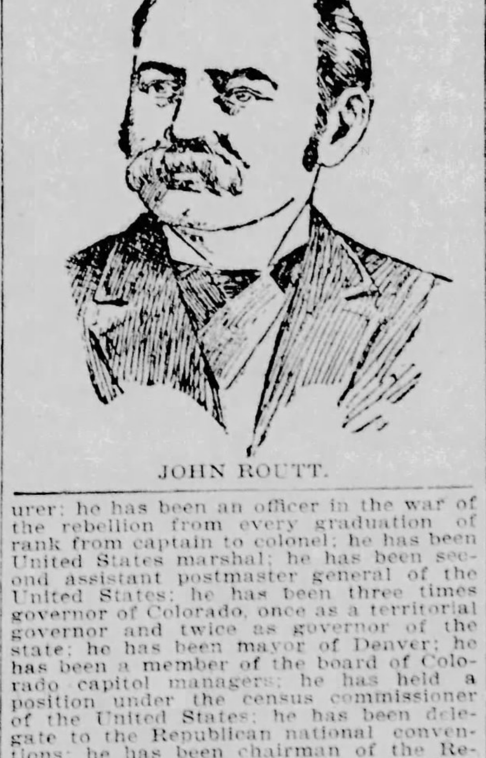
"An edge of a high cliff seemed to project over a gulf of unseen depth. My viewless enchanter set on the brink a huge bird claw of stone. Above, from the stem or leg, hung a fragment of some stuff. This began to unroll and float out to a distance which seemed to me to represent time as well as immensity of space. Here were miles of purpled ripples, half transparent and of ineffable beauty. Now and then soft, golden clouds floated from these folds, or a great shimmer went over the whole of the rolling purples, and things like green birds fell from it, fluttering down into the gulf below. I was at last conscious of the fact that at moments I was almost asleep and then wide awake. I saw a beach which I knew to be that of Newport. On this, with a great noise, which lasted but a moment, rolled in out of darkness, wave on wave of wonderfully pure green or red or deep purple—only once deep orange—and with no trace of foam. These water hills of color broke on the beach with myriads of lights of the same tints as the waves."

The government physicians at the Kiowa and Wichita agencies in Oklahoma declare that it not only makes physical wrecks of the young male Indians in a short time, rendering them prematurely aged and decrepit, but it destroys their mental faculties as well, and those who become confirmed slaves to the habit it finally kills with the same certainty that the opium, hasheesh, alcohol or absinthe habit kills the white man. Incidentally, it also gies the Indians strong hallucinations that influence their daily conduct, frequently towards violence, and on this account white settlers living in their vicinity are alarmed for their own safety.

SERVED 51 YEARS.

Colorado claims the distinction of having as its citizen the champion officeholder of the United States, says the Chicago Tribune. For 51 years John L. Routt never was out of an official position for a period longer than that necessary to pass from one and be sworn into another. And yet with all this experience as an officeholder he has shown no disposition to write a book entitled "Half a Century in Politics."

Mr. Routt has been alderman in a town in Illinois; he has been sheriff and treas-



JOHN ROUTT.

urer; he has been an officer in the war of the rebellion from every graduation of rank from captain to colonel; he has been United States marshal; he has been second assistant postmaster general of the United States; he has been three times governor of Colorado, once as a territorial governor and twice as governor of the state; he has been mayor of Denver; he has been a member of the board of Colorado capitol managers; he has held a position under the census commissioner of the United States; he has been delegate to the Republican national conventions; he has been chairman of the Republican state central committee, and at one time served as a member of the national committee, and once he came within four votes of being elected United States Senator from Colorado. His success as a politician is unparalleled in the history of Colorado, perhaps in the

(From a photograph taken in 1892.)

United States. Officeholding to him is as much of a business as are his extensive mining interests, his stone quarries and his "cattle upon a thousand hills."

He retired from office a year ago, when Colorado's "seven-come-eleven" legislature, composed of a heterogeneous mass of Populists, Democrats, silver Republicans, administration Republicans and National Silverites, repealed the statute providing for a salary of $2,500 a year for each member of the board of capitol managers.

HONI SOIT.

An extremely modest Missouri editor is credited with the authorship of the following: "We have hanging up in our sanctum a plain black band of generous dimensions, which appears too small for a belt and too large for a sleeveholder. The article was found on the street, and in case the owner comes in and proves property, the same will be turned over without the customary fee for advertising. It is not a dog collar."—Arizona Republican.

"In the Spring——."

She could not forbear asking him, after the refusal, if he were of the belief that he would never love again.

"I dunno," he said sadly. "It's an even chance that I will have another attack next spring."—Indianapolis.

Some Are so Clever.

"Is it hard to propose to a girl?" asked the novice in affairs of the heart.

"Sometimes it's a good deal harder not to propose," returned the man of worldly experience thoughtfully. "It's always well to be on your guard."—Chicago Post.

Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

RAILROAD SLANG AS TRANSLATED.

Extract from report made by head brakeman:

"The con was flipping the tissues in the doghouse. The hind shack was freezing a hot hub near the hind end. Tallow Pot was cracking diamonds in the tank. Eagle Eye was down greasing the pig, and I was bending the rails when they hit us."

It was translated by an old-timer in the office as follows:

"The conductor was examining the train orders in the cupola. The rear brakeman was cooling a journal. The fireman was breaking coal. The engineer was oiling the engine, and the head brakeman was throwing a switch when the trains came together."

COL. ATKINSON'S WIT.

One of the judges of the Wayne circuit court tells of an incident in the bar practice of the late Col. John Atkinson that illustrates his quickness to hurl a Parthian shaft and the biting sarcasm of his irony, says the Detroit Tribune.

He was opposed in the case on trial by all the power and resources of James H. Pound, and they were fighting like giants for every point of advantage. Pound had won a majority of the points, the colonel was nettled, and was lying low for a chance to deliver a swinging blow.

"It came," says the judge, "when I decided a point against Pound. It had been fiercely argued by both attorneys, and in deciding it as I did, I stated my reasons at length, giving authorities. I saw Pound shake his head at one of my conclusions, his lips moved, and I supposed he had made some comment, so when I concluded my decision, I asked:

"What did you say, Mr. Pound?"

"Quick as a shot, and in his most cutting tone of intense sarcasm, the colonel replied:

"'Mr. Pound did not speak, your honor. He merely shook his head. There is nothing in it.'"

PRETTY NEW BLOUSE.

The sketch presents a new blouse, the handkerchief. It is made in Macclesfield silk; printed in pale blue and a

sort of Oriental pattern, a darker tone of blue appearing in the border, together with tone of red and orange.

Queer Chinese Ideas.

Many so-called educated Chinese firmly believe that a kingdom exists where all the inhabitants are pigmies; one where all are giants; another where all are women and, still another, where every person has a hole through the center of his body so that, by means of a pole thrust through this hole, they may be carried from one place to another. In substantiation of this belief they say they have seen pictures of them.—North China Herald.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES PROMPTLY CURED

A Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the wonderful new discovery in medical science, fulfills every wish in promptly curing kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles, rheumatism, and pain in the back. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, and its great cures, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

News of the Week.

UNCLE SAM IS SULU SUZERAIN.

Washington, Nov. 1.—In view of the current discussion of the military agreement between Gen. Bates and the sultan of Sulu, the views of President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, on this subject are interesting. Mr. Schurman was one of the first Americans to visit Jolo, the seat of the Spanish government on the Sulu islands, and had an extended interview with the sultan before the arrival of Gen. Bates, and the sultan was considerably influenced by this meeting.

Although the full text of the agreement with the sultan has not been made public by the Washington authorities, it can be stated that it practically conforms to the previous convention existing between the sultan and the Spanish government. In this agreement, Spain never claimed anything more than an external protectorate in the Sulu group, the right to suppress piracy in its waters and to prevent the perodic emigrations of oath-bound Mohammedans who went to the northern islands under a vow to kill Christians and thus secure an entrance into Paradise.

Prof. Schurman said yesterday, when questioned about the probable continuance of polygamy and slavery in the islands after they came under the American dominion that this was a subject which would have to be dealt with in the most careful fashion to bring an ultimately satisfactory solution.

"It seems to me," said he, "that were it not for the ignorance displayed, the present hue and cry about polygamy and slavery in these islands would be absolutely criminal. In taking over the Sulu group we have acquired no rights of any sort there except that bequeathed us by Spain. She was bound by her agreement with the sultan not to interfere with the religion or customs of the islands, and it would be most unwise for us to attempt this by force, when it can ultimately accomplished by the slower method of civilization and education. The Sulu group proper contains about 100,000 inhabitants. They are all Mohammedans, as are about 150,000 of the residents of Mindanao, directly east. To attempt to interfere with the religion of these people would precipitate one of the bloodiest wars in which this country has ever been engaged. They are a different race, physically and mentally, from the residenta of the Visayan isles, powerful men and religious fanatics of the most pronounced type, who care nothing for death, and believe that the road to heaven can be attained by killing Christians. Polygamy is a part of their religion, and slavery, about which so much is being said just now, is a mild type of feudal bondage. The sultan believes, from what he has seen of Americans, that they are ready to be friendly and deal honestly by him. Our soldiers and officers already travel into the interior of Jolo with perfect impunity, where Spaniards have never dared to set foot. It has been suggested indirectly to the sultan that he should maintain an American of good standing as a confidential adviser at his court to aid him in the work of material development, for which the beautiful group of islands is ready, and which is bound to come when they are thrown in touch with the civilized world. I believe that he will take kindly to this suggestion, and the leaven of civilization introduced in this way ultimately will do the work which armed interference with immemorial religious customs never could accomplish. We have before us in this case the example of England in her various possessions, and of the Dutch in Java, where a remarkable work of civilization has been accomplished. We should take a leaf out of their book which shows us that semi-barbarous people frequently can be led where they could not be driven.

"I have been already harshly criticised for taking this stand in regard to the Sulu islands, but it is my honest belief that what I have just stated is the truth, and that any attempt to interfere by force in the Sulu islands at this time will bring on a bloody and wholly unnecessary war."

Kentucky Tested.

Newport News, Va., Nov. 1.—The first-class battleship Kentucky went out on her builders' trial trip yesterday. The sea was heavy and the wind high. These conditions prevailed all day, preventing any attempt at record running. Under forced draught and in a wind blowing 30 miles an hour, the Kentucky attained a speed of 16 1-3 knots, or one-third more than required by contract. The Kentucky returned and anchored off Old Point at 6 p. m., the high wind rendering it unwise to enter the river last night.

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ONE MILLION CURED CASES.

You Can Be Cured Whether You Believe in Christian Science or Not.

Over a million cures of disease in every form are now to the credit of Christian Science Healing. Most of these were cases that the doctors had given up as "incurable." Many more were chronic maladies that had baffled their skill for years. All were cured quickly; some were cured instantly. The evidence on these facts is simply indisputable and the curing still goes on. There can be no mistake or misstatement about it. The healers and their work are in the public view. As a C. S. healer my many marvelous cures have startled the world. During the past 13 years I have healed diseases of almost every known kind and in every stage of severity. They included many surgical cases where operations were otherwise threatened. I cured cases that were far away from me, as well as those near at hand. And I tell you in like manner that wherever you may dwell, and whatever be your bodily ailment, or whether one or many physicians have failed to give you relief, if you report the case to me and so desire, you shall be cured. This is no vain or idle promise. My past success fully justifies it. You can be cured whether you believe in Christian Science or not. You can be cured whether in this city or thousands of miles away from me. In our Christian Science Healing distance is of no account; disbelief is not any hindrance; disappointments of the past only make stronger grounds for hope. All you really need is the wish to be healed.

I have just published a little book in regard to this blessed truth called "A Message of Health and Healing." If you write to me I will gladly send you a COPY FREE. It gives many interesting facts and convincing testimonials. Enclose 2-cent stamp for postage. S. A. Jef- [illegible] B., Room 8 Fairbanks Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

REPORT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

The Commission Makes Its First Report to the President.

This preliminary report sets forth the following facts:

Our control is necessary to prevent the dismemberment of the Philippines and the reign of anarchy.

That while there are a few well educated Filipinos, the vast majority are incapable of self-government.

That American sovereignty entails our responsibility to the world for the maintenance of law and order.

That the majority of the inhabitants of the islands are favorable to American control, and fear the despotism of Aguinaldo.

That neither Aguinaldo nor any associated with him had ever demanded, or fought for independence, from Spain, but rather as a corrective of Spanish abuses.

That neither directly nor indirectly was Aguinaldo ever led to believe, by any official representative of the United States, that co-operation in the war against Spain would be rewarded in the establishment of any other than American authority in the Philippines.

Washington, Nov. 3.—In accordance with the understanding reached at the conference at the White House Wednesday the Philippine commission to-day submitted to the President the preliminary report which it had promised to prepare.

The report appears to be a compact summary of conditions on the islands as the commission left them; of the historical events which preceded the Spanish war and led to the original Filipino insurrection; of the exchanges between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the insurgents; the breaking out and progress of the present insurrection, and, finally a statement of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government.

A notable feature is a memorandum by Admiral Dewey explanatory of his relations with Aguinaldo.

The commission tells briefly how they accomplished the task entrusted to it, taking statements from all classes of people in Manila, the capabilities of the Filipinos for self-government, the habits and customs of the people, and also the establishment of municipal governments in many towns. All this matter is to be included in the final report.

Turning to the history of the islands the commission attaches little importance to the divers rebellions which had preceded that of 1896. As to this movement they declare that it was in no sense an attempt to win independence, but merely to obtain relief from intolerable abuses. To sustain this statement they quote from an insurgent proclamation, showing that what was demanded was the expulsion of the friars and the restitution to the people of their lands with a division of the episcopal sees between the Spanish and native priests. It was also demanded that the Filipinos have parliamentary representation, freedom of the press, religious toleration, economic autonomy and laws similar to those of Spain.

The war begun in 1896 was terminated by the treaty of Biac-Na-Bate. The Filipinos were numerous, but possessed only about 800 small arms. The Spanish felt that it would require 100,000 men to capture their stronghold and concluded to resort to the use of money. Certain concessions were also decided upon, including representation of the Filipinos in the Cortes, the deportation of the friars, which was the prinicpal question; the grant of the right of association and of a free press. Governor General Rivera was willing to pay $2,000,000 Mexican when Aguinaldo and his cabinet and leading officers arrived in Hong Kong. It appears, however, that Paterno only offered the latter $400,000, $200,000 to be paid when Aguinaldo arrived at Hong Kong and the balance when the Filipinos had delivered up their arms. The arrangement was not acceptable to the people, the promises were never carried out, Spanish abuses began afresh, in Manila alone more than two hundred men being executed. Hence sporadic risings occurred, though they possessed nothing like the strength of the original movement. The insurgents lacked arms, ammunition and leaders. The treaty had ended the war which, with the exception of an unimportant outbreak in Cebu, had been confined to Luzon. Spain's sovereignty in the other islands never having been questioned, and the thought of independence never having been entertained.

The report then tells how General Augustine came to Manila as governor general at this juncture and war broke out between Spain and the United States. Augustine sought to secure the support of the Filipinos to defend Spain against America, promising them antonomy, but the Filipinos did not trust him. Then came the first of May and the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Dewey, with the resulting loss of prestige to Spain. Then in June Aguinaldo came. On this point the commission says:

"The following memorandum on this subject has been furnished the commission by Admiral Dewey:

"On April 24, 1898, the following cipher dispatch was received at Hong Kong from Mr. E. Spencer Pratt, United States consul general at Singapore:

"'Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here. Will come to Hong Kong to arrange with commodore for general co-operation insurgents. Manila if desired. Telegraph.
"'PRATT.'"

On the same day Commodore Dewey telegraphed Mr. Pratt:

"Tell Aguinaldo come soon as possible," the necessity for haste being that the squadron had been ordered by the Hong Kong government to leave these waters by the following day.

"The squadron left Hong Kong on the morning of the 25th. Aguinaldo did not leave Singapore until the 26th, and so did not arrive in Hong Kong in time to have a conference with the admiral.

"It had been reported to the commodore as early as March 1 by the United States consul at Manila and others, that the Filipinos had broken out into insurrection against the Spanish authority in the vicinity of Manila, and on March 30 Mr. Williams had telegraphed, 'Five thousand rebels, armed, in camp near city. Loyal to us in case of war.' Upon the arrival of the squadron at Manila it was found that here was no insurrection to speak of, and it was accordingly decided to allow Aguinaldo to come to Cavite on board the McCulloch. He arrived with 13 of his staff on May 19, and immediately came on board the Olympia to call on the commander-in-chief, after which he was allowed to land at Cavite and organize an army. This was done with the purpose of strengthening the United States force and weakening those of the enemy. No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him, then or at any other time."

The commission's report then rapidly sketches events now historical. It tells how the Filipinos attacked the Spanish and how General Anderson arrived and Aguinaldo at his request moved from Cavite to Bacoor. Says the commission:

"Now for the first time arose the idea of national independence. Aguinaldo issued a proclamation in which he took the responsibility of promising it to his people on behalf of the American government, although he admitted freely in private conversation with members of his cabinet that neither Admiral Dewey nor any other American had made him any such promise."

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Paranaque, but was deterred by lack of arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

"There were no conferences," says the report, "between the officers of the Filipinos and our officers with a view to operating against the Spaniards, nor was there co-operation of any kind * * * There was never any preconcerted operations or any combined movement by the United States and Filipinos against the Spaniards."

Reference is made to Aguinaldo's demand that he be allowed to loot Manila and take the arms of the Spaniards. The latter demand is said to confirm the statement that he intended to get possession of the arms to attack the Americans. Further evidence of the hostile intentions of the Filipinos was found in the organization of "popular clubs," which later on furnished a local militia to attack the Americans. The decrees of the Filipino congress are also cited, as well as the making of bolos (knives) in every shop in Manila. It is shown that a considerable element in the Filipino congress wishes to address to President McKinley a request not to abandon the Filipinos (at this stage the Harris conference was discussing the future of the Philippines). The President was also to be asked his desires as to the form of government he wished to establish. But all this time Aguinaldo was preparing for war and delaying these messages, and it was understood that the attack would come upon the first act by the American forces which would afford a pretext.

The commission, in concluding this chapter, says:

After the landing of our troops Aguinaldo made up his mind that it would be necessary to fight the Americans, and after the making of the treaty of peace at Paris this determination was strengthened. He did not openly declare that he intended to fight the Americans, but he excited everybody, especially the military men, by claiming independence, and it is doubtful whether he had the power to check or control the army at the time hostilities broke out. Deplorable as war is, the on ein which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat. It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations, and to the friendly Filipinos, and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philipines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission holds the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

The commision then takes up the conditions of the country at the time of their arrival, comparing it with conditions existing at the time they left a short time ago. A vivid picture is given of the anarchy existing among the inhabitants, in and about Manila, during the early spring. "The situation in the city," says the commission, "was bad. Incendiary fires occurred daily. The streets were almost deserted. Half of the native population had fled, and most of the remainder were shut in their houses. Business was at a standstill. Insurgent troops everywhere faced our lines, and the sound of rifle fire was frequently audible to our house. A reign of terror prevailed. Filipinos who had favored Americans feared assassination, and few had the courage to come out openly for us. Fortunately, there were among this number some of the best men of the city."

The commision sums up the situation at the time of their departure as follows:

"When we left Manila a large volume of business was being done and the streets were so crowded as to be hardly safe. The native population was quiet and orderly and all fear of an uprising had long since passed. An efficient corps of native policemen was on duty. A system of public schools, in which English was taught, had been advocated by the commission and established by General Otis. Some 6,000 scholars were in attendance.

"In the Tagalog provinces of Luzon, where the anti-American feeling had been strongest, public sentiment had greatly changed, as evidenced by the fact that the military governor of Batangas had offered to surrender his troops and his province if we would only send a small force there. The Bicols, in southern Luzon, had risen against their Tagalog masters. The Macabebes were clamoring for an opportunity to fight in our ranks and native soldiers, and scouts were already serving under General Lawton. Stories of the corruption of insurgent officers were becoming daily more common, and the disintegration of the enemy's force was steadily progressing. The hope of assistance from outside sources seemed to be all that held them together."

Having given so much attention to the island of Luzon, the commission then takes up in detail the conditions in the other islands. On this point it is stated that the rebellion is essentially Tagalog, and that when it ends in Luzon it must end throughout the archipelago. The situation elsewhere than in Luzon is summed up as follows:

"The only island, apart from Luzon, where the serious trouble threatens is Panay, to which a considerable force of Tagalog soldiers was sent before the outbreak of hostilities. Many of the Misayans of this island are opposed to the Tagalogs, however, and it is not believed that the later can make a formidable resistance. In Samar, Leyte and Masbate, the Tagalog invaders are numerically few and are disliked by the natives of these islands, whom they have oppressed. We were assured that 200 men would suffice to restore order in Mindoro. Bobol was asking for troops. The Calamianes islanders had sent word that they would welcome us. There can be no resistance in Palawan. Satisfactory relations had already been established with the warlike Moros, whose Sultan had previously been conciliated by a member of the commission, and in Minadanao this tribe had even taken up our cause and attacked the insurgents, of whom there are very few in the island. In Cebu we have only to reckon with the lawless element, which has never been very formidable there."

Special attention is given to the island of Negros, as this seemed a field well adapted to the extension of an American system. Here the natives had accepted a local form of government, including a congress, and had raised the American flag. They believed themselves capable of managing their own affairs and asked for a battalion of troops to hold in check a mountainous band of fanatics.

The battalion was furnished, but the people proved unable to carry out their program, owing to ill-feeling among their own officials. The Americans remained popular. At the request of Gen. Otis, a new and simplified scheme of government for the island, giving the people a large voice in their affairs, but placing an American in full control, was put into operation. It brought about satisfaction, and public order is better in the island to-day than at any time during the last twenty years. Summarizing the failure of the native form of government and the success of the American control, the commission says:

"The flat failure of this attempt to establish an independent government in Negros, conducted as it was under the most favorable circumstances, makes it apparent that here, as well as in the less favored provinces, a large amount of American control is at present absolutely essential to a successful administration of public affairs."

The efforts at conciliation with Aguinaldo and his various commissions are set forth in detail. These commissioners were assured of the beneficent purposes of the United States and the President's readiness to grant the Filipino people as large a measure of home rule and as ample liberty as consistent with the ends of government, "subject only to the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States—a point which, being established, the commission invariably refused even to discuss."

The commission adds that nothing came of the negotiations, as Aguinaldo's emissaries were without powers, and merely came again for information.

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Courteous reception was accorded to the insurgent commissions, and earnest appeals made to stop further bloodshed, all witnessing "the spirit of patient conciliation" exhibited by the American commission in endeavoring to reach an amicable adjustment with the insurgents, as well as the obduracy of Aguinaldo. The report sums up the result of these fruitless exchanges as follows:

"No better proof could be furnished that the primary object of his struggle is not, as is pretended, the liberty of the Filipino people, but the continuance of his own arbitrary and despotic power. In any event, the American people may feel confident that no effort was omitted by the commission to secure a peaceful end of the struggle, but the opportunities there offered and urged were all neglected, if not, indeed, spurned."

The chapter devoted to "capacity for self-government" is the result, the report states, of diligent inquiry for several months, in the course of which a great number of witnesses were examined, of all shades of political thought and varieties of occupation, tribe and locality. The most striking, and, perhaps, the most significant fact in the entire situation is the multiplicity of tribes inhabiting the archipelago, the university of their languages (which are mutually unintelligible) and the multifarious phases of civilization—ranging all the way from the highest to the lowest. As to this, the report says:

"The Filipinos are not a nation, but a variegated assemblage of different tribes and peoples; and their loyalty is still of the tribal type."

Concerning their intellectual capacities, the commission says:

"As to the general intellectual capacities of the Filipinos, the commission is disposed to rate them high. But excepting in a limited number of persons, these capacities have not been developed by education or experience. The masses of the people are uneducated. That intelligent public opinion on which popular government rests does not exist in the Philippines. And it cannot exist until education has elevated the masses, broadened their intellectual horizon and disciplined their faculty of judgment. And even then the power of self-government cannot be assumed without considerable previous training and experience under the guidance and tutelage of an enlightened and liberal sovereign power. For the bald fact is that the Filipinos have never had any experience in governing themselves."

The report shows that this inability for self-government is due to the old Spanish regime, which gave the Filipinos little or no part in governing themselves.

"Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them.

"Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free self-governing and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable. And the indispensable need, from the Filipino point of view of maintaining American sovereignty over the archipelago is recognized by all intelligent Filipinos, and even by those insurgents who desire an American protectorate. The latter, it is true, would take the revenues and leave the responsibilities. Nevertheless, they recognize the indubitable fact that the Filipinos cannot stand alone. Thus the welfare of the Filipinos coincides with the dictates of national honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archipelago. We cannot, from any point of view, escape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails, and the commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the people of the Philippine islands.

"Our control means to the inhabitants of the Philippines internal peace and order, a guarantee against foreign aggression and against the dismemberment of their country, commercial and industrial prosperity and as large a share of the affairs of government as they shall prove fit to take. When peace and prosperity shall have been established throughout the archipelago, when education shall have become general, then, in the language of a leading Filipino, his people will, under our guidance, 'become more American than the Americans themselves.'"

The report is signed by J. G. Schurman, George Dewey, Charles Denby and Dean C. Worcester.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

New York, Nov. 3.—The Tribune says: "Several facts developed yesterday which seemed to make it increasingly probable that the new telephone project in which members of the Whitney syndicate are prominently interested will before long develop into a formidable competitor of the American Bell company. Interest closely connected with William C. Whitney said of the plans of the promoters of the Continental Telegraph, Telephone and Cable Telegraph, and of the projected Telephone, Telegraph and Cable company of America, of which it is to be a part:

"The enterprise is the work of Martin Maloney, of Philadelphia, who has had notable success in combining the electric light corporations of that city. He has recently become a member of the so-called Whitney syndicate, and in this enterprise he has the backing of his associates in that group of capitalists. There are in the United States east of the Mississippi river about 2,300 isolated independent telephone companies, and it is intended that the company about to be organized shall construct trunk lines connecting the various cities and towns in which these companies are now giving telephone service, erecting along these trunk lines poles capable of carrying 40 wires."

Stole $6,000 in Gold.

New York, Nov. 3.—George W. Birchett, a colored porter, employed by the Adams Express Company, was arraigned in police court to-day, and held for trial on a charge of stealing a money bag containing $6,000 in gold from the company's office on Saturday last. Birchett confessed the theft, and said he had taken the gold out of the company's office in a bundle of wood.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

FALSE IDOLS. BE CHEERFUL.

We have a good many false idols. They are false because devotion to them leads us away from a perception of the real truths of life, which are awaiting our understanding. Occasionally for a brief season we may see the shining of the higher ideal, and then the world's shadows close down again and we discern only what is sure to betray us in the end.

Our idols are different, to be sure. Wealth, position and popularity are what make up the pursuit of most of us. They are all good things to have if used for other than purely selfish purposes, but not one of them can, in itself, bring more than a passing satisfaction; never a lasting peace. When one considers how small a part any one of these play in the complex problem of indviidual life, except in the manner of their use; of how little moment they are when the man or woman is facing the great change that inevitably comes to all, the wonder grows that we care so much for their possession—so much that the highest impulses are often brutally beaten down and made to yield to those far less worthy, in order to compass our desires.

It is what we are that counts in the great whole, and not what we possess of material things. And by "what we are" I mean character apart from any extraneous matters. A wise old colored "uncle" put the whole truth in a nutshell. This is the story as I read it somewhere lately:

He was listening in silence to a discussion on the different claims to social recognition and distinction of some educated men and women of his own race. One boasted of his descent from a wealthy West Indian family; another was related to a negro man of some political standing; while others still spoke of superiority in that their ancestors had never been slaves, but always free.

The old man finally made his speech, rapping with a cane to emphasize his words:

"Chillun," he said, "I doan' know nothin' 'bout yoh ancestry, as yoh call it, but I do know that when I ust to spend weeks in the maple woods a-bilin' down the serrup, when marse he come an' 'spect de row ob kettles, he neber say 'Uncle Garge, how high was de tree dat dis come out ob?' or eben 'Whah is de tree dat dis come out ob?' but just, 'What kine ob sugar is it?' "

"Uncle Garge" told the one vital truth of life in those few words. Extraneous circumstances have nothing to do with the real man or woman. If we could only realize this, false idols would no longer hold our thought. It is what we do that matters always; whether our thoughts are clean and wholesome; whether we love truth and despise falsehood; whether we are honest and cheat no one in things small or great; whether we serve those to whom our service is due, faithfully; whether we respect the rights of others; whether we fear more to be untrue to the higher law than to displease man—these are the things to consider.

No one knows what the morrow will bring, or if we shall be in the body or out of the body. What do the opinions of Mr. and Mrs. Grundy concern us in view of this fact, if we are conscious that we are endeavoring to be true to our highest conception of right? There is nothing we need fear so much because of its demoralizing effect, as to lose our freedom of speech and action because of what others may say and do. Let us put away our false idols, remembering that it is what we "are" that counts. Never mind what he, she or "it" says, so long as the conscience is clear. What we have each to do is

"To see to it, I grow and gain and live!
Never to look behind me for an hour!
To wait in weakness, and to walk in power;
But always fronting onward to the light,
Always and always facing toward the right,
Robbed, starved, defeated, fallen, wide astray—
On with what strength I have!
Back to the way!"

I do not suppose many people would, at first thought, agree that cheerfulness is, as some one has called it, a real Life power. Yet I am by no means sure that it is not one of the forces of Nature—that wise mother—which is always advising us to use to make the wheels "go round" more easily. And it really does have that effect, as anybody can prove to his own satisfaction.

"The power to laugh, to cease work and begin frolic and make merry in forgetfulness of all the conflict of life is a divine bestowment upon man." The writer of that sentence knows of what he is talking. He knows that it is utterly impossible for any one to laugh heartily while holding fast to anger, hatred or malice. Mind, I say "heartily," for the laugh must be honest to mean anything. One can, however, wear a cheerful face when the heart is sad, and the very effort helps to make the cheerfulness a reality.

Here is a stanza of a poem bearing upon this subject, which just comes to me:

"Why don't you laugh? 'Twill ever help to soothe
The aches and pains. No road in life is smooth;
There's many an unseen bump,
And many a hidden stump
O'er which you'll have to jump. Why don't you laugh?"

We all have to do the same thing. The "stumps" are to be found in every life, no matter how smooth and sunny the way may seem to others, and cheerfulness is a great helper in the jumping. It is of no use to wait until one feels better in order to look happier, for the one is the consequent of the other.

"Difficulties melt away before the man who carries about a cheerful spirit and persistently refuses to be discouraged, while they acumulate before the one who is always groaning over his hard luck and scanning the horizon for clouds not yet in sight."

I do not know who sadi that, but it is true. If we bend our energies to discovering the clouds, they will come looming up and shadow the sunshine, or we shall fancy they are there, and the result, so far as happiness is concerned, is the same in one case as the other. The music of our lives is largely of our own setting.

"God writes the words
And we set them to music at leisure;
And the song is sad, or the song is glad,
As we choose to fashion the measure."

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The Cozy•Corner

LIFE IS STRUGGLE.

To wear out heart, and nerves, and brain
And give oneself a world of pain;
Be eager, angry, fierce, and hot,
Imperious, supple—God knows what,
For what's all one to have or not;
O false, unwise, absurd, and vain!
For 'tis not joy, it is not gain,
It is not in itself a bliss,
Only it is precisely this
That keeps us all alive.

To say we truly feel the pain,
And quite are sinking with the strain;—
Entirely, simply, undeceived,
Believe, and say we ne'er believed
The object, e'en were it achieved,
A thing we e'er had cared to keep;
With heart and soul to hold it cheap,
And then to go and try it again;
O false, unwise, absurd, and vain!
O, 'tis not joy, and 'tis not bliss,
Only it is precisely this
That keeps us still alive.

A subscriber sends the following hint that it would be well for every "house-mother" among us to follow up:

My husband is a physician, and not long ago, having occasion to pass through the kitchen, saw standing on a shelf outside the window some molds of jelly cooling for the night's dinner. They were uncovered, as they were out of reach of cats and in full view of the cook's watchful eye. But he questioned me about them, and asked if it were our usual custom to leave jelly thus unprotected. I was obliged to reply that, so far as I knew, it was.

Then he said: "Don't you know that when we medical men want to secure minute organisms for investigation we expose gelatine to the air or in places where we have confined malignant germs? The gelatine speedily attracts and holds them. I'm afraid your flavored gelatine does the same. Cool the jelly, if you must, but cover it with a piece of sheer close muslin, or, better if you have it, some pieces of glass taken from some broken window pane." And we have always done that since then.

It is to be feared that kitchen processes are sources of illness more often than is imagined. In many city houses the little kitchen annex, where stands the refrigerator, and where various eatables are kept, is directly against a drain and a closet.

Yet here stand daily uncovered milk, butter, often custards and puddings, and various other absorbents. The average cook is absolutely ignorant of sanitary cause and effect, and the eternal vigilance of the house-mother is the family's chief safeguard.

Another subscriber has solved the question of earning a living, in this way:

While not a trained nurse, I have had much experience with sick people, and seem to have some natural ability in this line, while I certainly have none for sewing, teaching or even housekeeping. Having always been in more or less demand as an "emergency person"—I made up my mind, when it became necessary for me to earn my own living, that I would do for money what I had heretofore done for love alone.

I am not a very strong person, and cannot endure long hours without sleep, consequently I was not fit to take a regular nurse's position, but I found that there were many persons who neither needed nor could afford a regular nurse, who were willing and able to pay me for an hour's work every morning and evening.

To such patients I go therefore. If they are able, I bathe and dress them, make up their bed and straighten their room. If they wish me to, I also prepare their breakfast. If they are not strong enough for this, I give them an alcohol rub, arrange the bed clothing, see that everything objectionable is removed from the room, and perhaps write down the physician's orders plainly, so that whoever is in charge during the day will run no risk of making mistakes in the giving of medicine, etc.

Some days I visit half a dozen invalids during the twelve hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., when I count my day's work done.

An "Old College Girl" lately brought to mind a "function" devised by herself and a score of other damsels who all rejoiced in luxuriant tresses, "deeply, darkly, defiantly red." She says:

We all wore white dresses with red sashes, flowers and badges; the table decorations were red roses and red satin ribbons, with red candles and shades to match; the menu cards were red, each bearing the design of a "white horse." The soup was puree of tomatoe; the fish was salmon, and the dishes all followed the color as far as possible.

The affair was a great success, and the following morning, by permission of the faculty, the "red-heads" marched into the chapel in a body, and sat in the front seats; after prayers they saluted the president, and marched out again in solemn procession.

An "Indignant Sister" sends this slip, taken from an authority on cooking, with a letter expressing her opinion on the subject involved:

Buy a boiled lobster only if he has his tail kinked up under him, because that shows that the lobster was strong and muscular when he was put into the boiling water.

Think of it! oh women who are bird-defenders; who are tender toward the least of His "little ones" that come in your way; who will step aside to avoid crushing a bug, and who kill the mosquito and the moth-miller only because it seems an absolute necessity in order to insure the comfort of your household, and the preservation of your household goods!

Can you ever enjoy eating lobster again? I can not; I shall always think of the mortal agony that caused his "tail to kink under him," as he was immersed in that boiling water!

It is enough to make one turn vegetarian, anyhow, when we think of the death agony that must precede our animal food; and though I am as fond of meat as any other healthy, able-bodied, working woman, it is always "one of the things I don't like to think about," and to my mind that is tolerably good proof that it is also "one of the things that should not exist," at least, for me.

Speaking of "bird defenders," I read an article in a western woman's journal recently, entitled: The Harvest of Plumes, that has cured me once and forever, of wearing feathers on my hat. I have always treated the matter lightly, having a great love for the beautiful, wavy decorations, the soft plumes, and jaunty wings, and saying, when remonstrated with for wearing them: "Why, the bird is dead now, anyway; I might as well wear it as any one else; my not wearing it won't bring it back to life," etc., etc.

But my time has come; the iron struck home at last, and I put in a plea right here that our editor give that article a place in The Blade columns, so that every Cozy Cornerite and M. G. R. in the United States may read it and reflect upon it.

If she will do so, I will send the paper gladly.

J. M. B., writes: Has any reader of The Weekly Blade a copy of The North American Review for November, 1897, that they will part with?

I would buy it, or exchange for other reading matter.

In case any of the Cozy Cornerites desire to open correspondence on this matter, the editor has saved J. M. B.'s address, and will forward any letters that may be sent to this office.

Aunt Joe writes:—Is there room for one more stranger in the Cozy Corner? If there is, I will come in and rest awhile, for I have travelled all the way from Michigan. I am an invalid, and take great pleasure in reading the cheerful letters in the Household. If I do not intrude, I will come again and find out how the Cook makes corn bread.

The Cook was very glad to tell you, as you will see by consulting her department, but the warning you desired to give the Cozy Cornerites was too much in the way of an advertisement to be inserted here.

The editor is verry sorry you were "taken in;" are you sure your letter was properly addressed? Many times mistakes occur when no actual "villainly" is contemplated. Would it not be wise to write again and inquire if your letter was ever received?

In this connection, it may be well to suggest that a "return address" written or printed across the end of the envelope is an excellent plan for insuring either the letter's return or a guarantee that it reached its destination.

J. N. H. writes that he sent The Blade a poem, and wishes to know why it was not used.

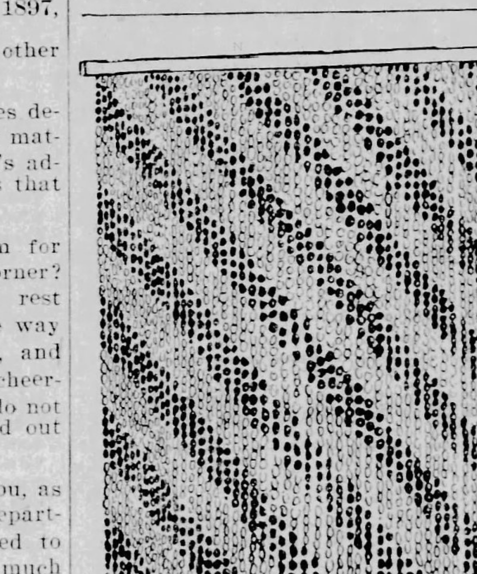
Probably it lacked some requisite for insertion in these columns. It may have been too long, or not of sufficient general interest to entitle it to publication. The editor is not able to answer the question exactly, since the poem is not at hand, but assures J. N. H. of her regret at his disappointment, and hopes that one failure will not hinder him from trying again, although generally speaking, poetry, except of a high order, is more apt to "go begging" than plain, practical prose.

BLADE FANCY WORK.

My housekeeper friend has distinguished herself anew. She has found means to make a north window reflect sun beams that are not there. Her necromancy was accomplished in this wise:

The window in question is at the turn of her staircase, faces directly northward and opens on a most uninteresting view of a neighboring back yard.

It would not do to curtain it closely, for light must be had on the stairway,



and yet something must be done; so she cogitated, and the result of her cogitations was a trip to a store where fancy work supplies were kept, and the purchase of a number of pounds of glass beads, red, yellow and white, and several yards of fine wire.

The wire was cut in pieces the length of the window, and then she set her children the delightful task of stringing on them the colored beads—three white, three yellow, three white, three red; the second wire started with two white, etc., the third with one white; the colors being thus arranged to run diagonally across the screen when all the wires were filled and in place. The wire was bent in a short loop at the end and the first bead slipped on to hold it securely. The other end was put through the shank of a fancy glass button and twisted close.

When enough wires had been strung to cover the surface of the window, a curtain pole was obtained, and into it was screwed an equal number of small hooks. To these the wires were attached by the looped end, and the hooks were "set" by a tap with a hammer.

The pole was then put up in its sockets in the usual way, and the hallway glowed with ruby and golden splendor, as the light came through the colored beads, the white ones effectually toning the whole effect.

Silent Reader, the Fancy Work editor knitted an Angora hood several years ago in this way: Measure the child's head (around the face to each side of the chin) and crochet a string long enough to reach scantily. On this chain pick up the stitches with a coarse steel knitting needle and knit back and forward until you have a strip about one-third as wide as it is long.

To make the rest of these directions plainer, we will suppose you put on 60 stitches at first. When this front strip is one-third as wide as it is long, bind off 20 stitches; knit to the end of the needle; turn, bind off 20 more. Then on the 20 remaining stitches knit back and forth until you have a square, whose sides are to be sewn to the 20 stitches bound off at each side. This shapes the main part of the hood, which may be finished at the edge with a quilling or pleating of inch-wide ribbon on the outside, and a dainty lace friling inside around the face.

A border may be crocheted around the edge to make it a trifle larger, and the hood is usually lined with silk. This number of stitches is merely for an example, as I have forgotten how many I had.

A LOVE SYMPHONY.

Along the garden ways just now
I hear the flowers speak;
The white rose told me of your brow,
The red rose of your cheek.
The lily of your bended head,
The bindweed of your hair;
Each looked its loveliest and said
You were more fair.

I went into the wood anon,
And heard the wild bird sing
How sweet you were; they warbled on,
Piped, trilled the self-same thing;
Thrush, blackbird, linnet without pause
The burden did repeat,
And still began again because
You were more sweet.

And then I went down to the sea,
And heard its murmuring, too,
Part of an ancient mystery,
All made of me and you;
How many thousand years ago
I loved, and you were sweet—
Longer I could not stay, and so
I fled back to your feet.
—Arthur W. E. O'Shaughnessy.

THE COOK.

Corn-bread is it Aunt Joe? Certainly I will tell you divers and sundry ways of making that delectable viand. First comes:

Adirondack Corn Bread.

One cupful Indian meal, five eggs, two ozs. butter (about two tablespoonfuls), one pint milk, one cupful flour, one tablespoonful sugar, two heaping teaspoonfuls baking-powder.

Soften the butter without melting. Beat the whites and yolks of the eggs separately until light, then add the yolks to the milk, put in the meal and flour, and beat until smooth. Add the butter, mix, then add the sugar, whites of eggs and baking-powder. Stir lightly and swiftly. Grease a broad, shallow pan, turn in the mixture and bake in a moderate oven for forty minutes. Serve hot.

Raised Corn Bread.

Two potatoes, one tablespoonful salt, one pint yellow cornmeal, one quart milk, one cupful yeast, or one-half cake of compressed yeast; flour enough to mix.

Pare the potatoes, put them in a saucepan with one quart of boiling water, and boil until very tender. Put one cupful of flour in the bread-pan, pour over it one cupful of the boiling potato-water, beat quickly.

Mash the potatoes through a colander into this batter, beat again until smooth, and let it stand until it is luke-warm; then add the yeast and the salt, mix well and keep it covered in a warm place over night. Now put the corn-meal in a bowl, and put just enough boiling water over it to moisten it; let it stand also over night.

In the morning, scald the milk and stand aside until luke-warm; then add sufficient flour to make a batter that will drop, not pour, from the spoon. To this add the scalded corn-meal, then the potato mixture; beat all well together, then add enough flour to make a soft dough; knead lightly, using just enough flour to prevent sticking, and divide into quarters. Mould these quarters into loaves, let stand in a greased pan until the dough is light, then bake in a moderate oven for one hour and fifteen minutes.

Hot Corn Bread.

One pint corn-meal, one teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls butter, two eggs, one pint sour cream, or buttermilk, two teaspoonfuls soda.

Scald the corn-meal, and when it cools, add the eggs well-beaten, the buttermilk, salt and butter; beat thoroughly. Dissolve the soda in boiling water, stir into the mixture, and bake for forty minutes in a hot oven.

UNFOLDING.

When bursts the rose of the spirit
From its withering calyx sheath,
And the bud has become a blossom
Of heavenly color and breath,
Life utters its true revelation
Through the silence that we call death.
—Lucy Larcom.

How to Keep Young.

If we take a little leaf out of the mind-cure books we can have physical rejuvenation through a youthful spirit, which must find expression. Cast away sadness—for that is hateful to youth—and cultivate instead a real interest in all that is going on, whether in the world about you or in the great world. Observe a young girl of normal intelligence who has not been "spoiled." Could anything be more striking than her keen voracious interest in contrast to the tired apathy of her elders? Keep your interest alive, feeding it on a catholicity of subjects, as you value your youth; for if certain mental muscles are not used they will atrophy and you will be old, no matter what is the date of your birth. Every human being you encounter is the central point of the universe from his or her point of view; how, then, can such a one escape the interest of others? Every life has its life aims just as vital as yours. Interest yourself in others, and, with no such intent at heart, you will find the spirit refreshed.

Away back in the nursery days we learn of the little girl who wept in contemplating the bridge she did not have to cross after all; but the lesson did not go very deep, for we keep on worrying, until we have lines up and down the forehead and lines across. "The thirty-year marks," they call them, but that is a mistake. Thirty years of worry would wrinkle a marble forehead, but thirty years of optimism would keep smooth the most delicate skin. Worry spoils the digestion and brings ill health, which in turn ruins beauty. Worry enwraps the mental faculties and prevents them from free exercise, hampering judgment and shutting out light. Even those who do it most know these things well, yet still keep on; for not to worry means a condition of spiritual strength and elevation which is only attained by gradual process, and every one has not learned the way. The lines on the face are the expression of "the body's guest." They will come; but who could object to a crinkling around the eyes that make a smile the merrier, or lines about the corner of the mouth that have a kindly meaning? Such lines stamp the face with undying youth.—Harper's Bazar.

Robert Browning says: "No work shall ever pause for breath.

Substances at base divided,
In their summits are united;
There the holy essence rolls
One through separated souls;
And the sunny Eon sleeps
Folding Nature in its deeps.
—Emerson.

TNE REAL "DAVID HARUM," "DAVE" HANNUM, OF HOMER, N. Y.

The picture here given with the history of the original of Mr. Westcott's character will be of interest to those of The Household who have read the book, David Harum, over which the great reading public has been moved during the last year to laughter and to tears—laughter over the story and tears because of the pathos of its publishing while the author was upon his death-bed.

Edward Noyes Wescott has done for Homer, a little village of central New York, what others have done for New England, Kentucky and the South. Within the narrow confines of its rural surroundings he found one of the most characteristic types, from childhood to old age, in American fiction. Mr. Westcott embellished this type with a master hand, but when Homer first read David Harum, it recognized underneath the literary paint with which the original of the hero had been retouched the rugged, wide-awake, homely countenance of David Hannum, who had been a character in a town of quaint, long-headed, dryly humorous characters up to a few years ago. It was Homer's first literary sensation, and it was no nine days' wonder in the little town. The good people are wondering even yet that one of their number should get into print.

"I don't see why this here Wescott picked out Dave Hannum to put in a book," said one old resident to me the other day. "This town had a heap sight bigger men than ever Dave Hannum wuz. We sent men to congress, and there's lots of fellers who has gone West and made their fortins, and wuz a darn sight more distinguished than Dave. Now if I wuz writin' a book, I'd have picked out some fellers as those. Dave wuz an ordinary kind of amusin' cuss, but he never done anythin' much, and he died poorer 'an a church mouse."

Nevertheless, Homer is full of stories of "Dave" Hannum, banker and horse dealer, droll, shrewd, sharp, yet tender—a character they love to talk about. He always had a supply of "hoss-swapping" stories, and would rather trade horses and make $200 than make $2,000 in a business operation. He began without a cent in the world, made a fortune, and died with no more money than he began with.

Next to being a horse trader, "Dave" perhaps would rather have been a showman. He had all the instincts of Barnum. In 1853 New York gave a grand exhibition at the famous Crystal Palace in Bryant park. "Dave" found a horse whose mane was so thick that it gave him somewhat the appearance of a buffalo. Hennum bought the animal at once and took him to New York, trimmed his mane so as to heighten the illusion, and exhibited him as the "buffalo horse." New Yorkers flocked to see the curiosity and added many dollars to "Dave's" stock. Then came the famous Cardiff giant. When "Stub" Newell dug up the strange image on his farm at Cardiff, people flocked by the thousands to see what they considered to be the remains of some pre-historic man. David Hannum was among the first. He saw the money-making possibilities of the thing, and set out at once to secure an interest. He succeeded, as he usually did, and for a time reaped a harvest. Then he sold his share to Dr. Westcott, the father of Edward, but took it back after Dr. Westcott's death, and was probably the sole owner of the famous humbug at the time of his death. Among his possessions when he died was found the key to the vault in which the giant lay.

The writer called to see David Hannum's sister, Mrs. Gibson, while at Homer. "No," she said, "I never read Westcott's book and never will, so there, now. He put words and spelling into David's mouth such as anyone in Homer will tell you he never used."

He was certainly a notable character. His charity was of the slyest and most wholesale kind. No one ever knew how much he gave to the poor, because it is probable that he didn't know himself. He saw to it at Christmas and Thanksgiving that no poor family went without their turkey, even though he was compelled to borrow the money to pay for it. His was a wonderfully large heart, and there was nothing mean or petty about his moral or mental make-up.

"People live and die here in Homer every day," exclaimed a citizen, "but there was but one 'Dave' Hannum, and he was the livin', breathin' 'David Harum.' "—William Hoge in the October Home Magazine, New York; condensed for Public Opinion.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Poem-Study for October.

COMPENSATION.

"One launched a ship, but she was wrecked at sea;
He built a bridge, but floods have borne it down;
He meant much good, none came: strange destiny,
His corn lies sunk, his bridge bears none to town,
Yet good he had not meant became his crown;
For once at work, when even as nature free
From thought of good he was, or of renown,
God took the work for good, and let good be.
So, wakened with a trembling after sleep,
Dread Mona Roa yields her fateful store;
All gleaming hot the scarlet rivers creep,
And fanned of great-leaved palms slip to the shore.
Then stolen to unplumed wastes of that far deep
Lay the foundations of one island more."

Never, within the memory of my past life, could the poem proposed for discussion by Cleo Davis have applied to me more forcibly than it does to-day.

Three weeks ago I began teaching a country school that had the reputation of being very unruly. Since then I have tried hard to do them all the good I could, but, while I have ruled with little trouble, they seem to regard me as a sort of enemy, and my efforts to teach them something of lasting benefit, as attempts to do them harm. So my efforts to do good seem fruitless, hence I can realize the meaning of:

"He meant much good, none came."

Still, I cannot believe that my efforts will be forever lost, but that:

"God will take the work for good and let good be."

And that in some way good will result.

I feel that this poem has done me much good, and has greatly strengthened my resolution to keep right on trying; believing that, though I may not reap any reward, good will be done.—Seeker, Kansas.

The poem Compensation, as I understand it, teaches us never to be discouraged though we fail to accomplish the good we are trying to do. Then, sometime, perhaps, when we are not thinking of doing anything great or good, we shall be crowned with success.—Henrietta, Iowa.

Compensation is a law of nature. What is lacking in one thing is made up in another. In the tiny flower we find this law. The violet is small and lowly, but is sought for its delicate beauty and sweet odor. The fair morning-glory climbs upward, showing her attractive face, but she is odorless and lives but one brief day.

The minutest forms of life are as perfect as the largest. In the animal kingdom the small are more sagacious and watchful, where their weapons of defense are not so effective as are the large, and the relative strength of the small is greater than the large.

In warm, fertile sections of the country vegetation and animal life are far more magnificent and beautiful than they are in less warm and fertile parts, but the latter sections are far less liable to malarial disorders, better water often abounds, and the cooler air is more invigorating. Birds of plain plumage have sweetest voices.

Among mankind, this great law is as plainly manifest. What an individual lacks, is made up in the possession of one or more other qualities. What a difference it would make if we could thoroughly understand each other! In the creation of all things our Father pronounced them good.

This poem deals with the compensation of virtuous acts. This one who formed plans for much good, failed because not in harmony with nature's laws.

"Yet good he had not meant became his crown;
For once at work, when even as nature free
From thought of good he was, or of renown."

Spontaneous as a breath, and free and sweet as the tones of a bird, his soul acted through him, and laid the beginning of some great futurity. The monitor born within each of us will naturally (if we allow it) lead us to follow our good motto.

Each act will have a bright influence that will never be lost and "to be" virtue, is as well as "acting virtue," for as the sweet scented flower, and foul weed, breathe their character, so do virtue and vice.—S. E. W. H., Maine.

"It is well to know that attempted things
Are counted and crowned by the King of Kings."

These lines, whose authorship I do not remember, came to my mind, as I took up my pen to write of this bit of verse by Jean Ingelow. Do not they make plain the lesson compensation seeks to teach?

So very often in life we see this "strange destiny." Plans are broken; efforts seem fruitless; success is not given; but when the plans are unselfishly made, and the efforts earnest, God takes the work "for good and lets good be." Because we do not look aright, it is not always given us to see the good of these seeming failures, but good is there.

Even the lava streams which carry such destruction along their way, may form foundations upon which shall wave new "great leaved palms," and make, perchance, some island home. Despite the cargo lost, and the storm-wrecked bridge, "yet good he had not meant became his crown."

And Ella Wheeler Wilcox tells us,

"God never takes one thing away,
But something else is given."

May none of the M. G. R. members fail of finding in their lives compensation's "crown."—Coralyn, Wis.

To me the lesson is this: It is given to the few, to do great things, to the many to do the common, every-day trifles that make up life. We stand apart and sorrowfully sum up the "littles" of our lives, placing them over against the heroic deeds of others, and it seems to us, that our life-work has been nothing but a series of mistakes; of "wrecks and broken bridges;" but if perchance through our mistakes another has succeeded; if out bad fortune has been the means of making some other more careful; if from the foundation we laid in tears some other has reared a monument of good to humanity, unwittingly we have helped.

The lava stream of trouble washing over us, cleanses as by fire, and the pure metal that is left clear from the dross of selfishness, or vain-glory, shines out in our after life like the silver from the refiner's pot, in a white peace "that passeth understanding," and that compensates one-hundred fold for the pain and distress of mind or body that went before.—Cleo Davis, O.

Miss Prudence is very much pleased with her young people this week. In their study of the poem Compensation, they have evidently been earnest and thoughtful, and have seemed to comprehend its meaning in a manner that does them credit.

The widely separated territory represented in the symposium, Kansas, Iowa, Maine, Wisconsin and Ohio, gives the general reader a keen impression of the far-reaching influence of the M. G. R. circle; an influence for good, the chaperon is sure, that must make itself felt. Herein lies her "compensation" for the work she has done, which is in itself a labor of love.

The study for November, suggested by Alice Kent, Cal., is by John G. Saxe.

MISERERE.

"I think the pity of this earthly life
Is love:" So sighs a singer of the day,
Whose pensive strain my sympathetic lay
Sadly prolongs. Alas! the endless strife
Of love's sweet law with cold convention's rules;
The loving souls unloved; the perfect mate
After long years of yearning, found—too late!
The treason of false friends; the frown of fools;
The fear that baffles bliss in beauty's arms;
The weariness of absence; and the dread
Of lover—or of love—untimely dead!
Musing on these and all the direful harms
That hapless human hearts are doomed to prove,
I think the pity of this life is love.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

THE SINGING SCHOOL.

Three little cats in a row,
These are the pupils you know.
Pretty nice thing
Learning to sing.
This is the way the notes go
"Do miou do!"

"Do do do do!"
Breathless with rapture the little cats look
At a fly who is traveling over the book.
Now the tune jumps very low.

Strictest attention the little cats pay,
Dandy and Winkle and Kitty kin Grey.

Very small boy in a row,
This is the teacher you know;
Teacher from choice;
Very big voice,
Rolling out splendidly, so:

So do the cats in a row;
Rather dull thing
Learning to sing;
Time is exceedingly slow.
"Mew miow ow."
Of course the school's out when they all run away.
Dandy and Winkle and Kitty kin Grey.

OUR LITTLE MULBERRY TREE.

Just where the grassy bank slopes down to the road, my father planted a little mulberry tree, seven years ago. It never grew one bit, the leaves came on it every spring and fell off every fall, but it grew no taller. Two years ago we had a stile made over the fence, at the foot of the green soddy bank, below the tree, and right beside it were four stair steps placed in the bank. Now, in the winter time, when we would go down those steps, if they were icy, or slippery, we would be sure to catch hold of one of the half dozen swinging branches of the stunted mulberry, to keep from falling. By this means one branch after another got broken off, and then we would clutch at the one main branch, and hang to it until we would get down the slippery steps.

Would you believe it, the hard usage and downright abuse, and snapping off of little limbs, and swinging down the steps by the tough sprout did it real good. The abuse we gave it seemed to make it spunky and ambitious—it made it grow—it loosened the choking sod about the roots, and stirred the little blood in its veins, and put new life into it, and now, to-day, it stands up and flutters its green leaves like jolly little banners, and it sways its young limbs, and is full of vitality.

Little Joe Stubbs was here yesterday for some pop corn to plant. Joe and I are good friends. Poor boy! his father is a drunkard, and his mother has to go out washing, and the children don't go to school very much. The poor child was so ragged that he modestly walked backwards, and he couldn't look in my eyes only in a very shy way.

He took off his hat to put the corn in, and he had to carry it in his arms, because there was no rim to it. I filled his pockets with rice corn, and sugar corn, and then I went to help him over the stile. I was rather glad of the opportunity.

We stopped on the beautiful green bank beside the mulberry tree, and I told him all about it, and said we could learn a good lesson ourselves from it. I said: "Now, if this stile had never been here, and these steps in the steep bank, the little, low, stunted mulberry would never have grown strong, and leafy, and full of life. It just needed the rough usage, and the pulling, and the abuse of unkind treatment to make it grow; and Josy, child, this like treatment of yours, that seems so hard to bear with to a little boy like you, will just make a man of you. Think of our mulberry tree when your pa is drunk and cross, and scolds you, and says unkind things, and when your pantaloons are worn and ragged, and your hat old and battered, and your feet cold, and you've hardly anything to eat. It has been even thus with many of our best great men. If you are a good boy, and obey your parents, and don't lie, or steal, or swear, or do mean things, you will see the time that you will honorably fill the position of a noble and useful man in society. Try to acquire good habits, and be steady, and industrious, and honorable in all you say and do. This wise discipline, that seems so hard, and dark, and sorrowful to you now, is only preparing you for a life full of good deeds and ripe usefulness."

Joe's little brown hand clung tightly to mine as I helped him over the stile and handed down to him his little keg of a hat, and he did look too sweet when he twinkled his happy eyes and said:

"I thank ye, ma'am."

Since I see the likeness between the mulberry tree and a poor struggling boy, I don't swing down the steps by the branches any more than I would by a little child's ears.

A QUEER LITTLE HEN.

There was once a little hen,
A dear little, queer little hen;
Her work was to lay
Just one egg every day,
And she did, this good little hen.

She'd fly up in a tree, and right then,
Seated high on a branch, this queer hen,
Her egg she would lay—
Her one egg every day,
This good little, queer little hen.

'Twas a strange thing to do, I must say,
Lay an egg from a tree every day,
And what good was the egg—
Just tell that, I beg—
That fell from the tree in that way?

But some people do things just as queer,
I know it, I've seen it, my dear.
They have a good thought,
But it just comes to naught,
From the wrong place they drop it, my dear.

There's a lesson for you and for me
From the hen that laid eggs in a tree.
If we do a right thing,
If a good thought we bring,
Let's not choose a wrong place, you and me.
—New Orleans Daily Picayune.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

BANNER PUZZLER

For October,
W. P. E., Ashton, Kas.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

Born in England in 1737. At one time he adopted the Roman Catholic faith, which barred him out of Oxford, but he afterwards became a Protestant. During his childhood he was a sickly youth, but as time went on, he finally became the greatest of English historians. In his famous history of Rome, he gave us the best history of Christianity written. He died in London in 1794.

Bonnie Burnie.

2.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X
X X X X
X X X X
X X X X

1—A narrow lane.
2—To neglect.
3—A furnace for calcining.
4—A mountain.

Kansas Boy.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A and B agreed to dig a ditch for $108, and as A could dig the ditch in 18 days they promise to complete it in 10 days. However, they were obliged to employ C. to assist for the last two days, in consequence of which B received $4.50 less than he otherwise would have received. In what time could B and C. each have completed the ditch?

W. P. E.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 13 24 8 12 26 10 3 is a shrub.
My 16 6 28 14 23 18 is to abstain from.
My 21 2 9 7 is a fit of peevishness.
My 15 11 19 20 is a frame.
My 1 22 17 4 is courageous.
My 5 27 25 is to locate.
My whole is an old proverb.

Jim.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us what is meant by "God's Truce," and when and where the term originated?

The Schoolmistress.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"De time is right now, en' dish yere's de place,
Let de sun er salvation shine squar' in yo' face;
Fight de battles er the Lord, fight soon en' fight late,
En' you'll allers fine a latch ter de golden gate."

C. M. B.

Answers to Puzzles of Oct. 26.

1.—The Transvaal.
2.—Dew, ease, try, 'umph: Dewey's Triumph.
3.—Height 18 feet; length 66 feet; width 48 feet.
4.—Words forming half square: Diana, Iris, aim, N. S., A.
5.—The Cassowary.
6.—Cotton wrote:
"Men are born with two eyes, but one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say."

Chat.

There was a fine attendance at the 'Cademy this morning, solutions being received from Bonnie Burnie, H. Joffee, Robt. S. Walker, W. P. E., A. Faul, Geo. C. F., Ohio Wasp, Mac, Marley Cranford, E. G. R., and Pauline.

H. Joffee: You express yourself very well; no apology is needed.

W. P. E.: Please send author of your quotation.

Ohio Wasp: Glad to see you again.

Mc. says he hasn't been able to attend regularly of late because it's "fodder pullin' time."

Robt. S. W.: Your idea for December 14 is a good one, and the puzzles will be used at that time.

Jim: Country boys are very welcome; come whenever you please.

Marley Cranford: The letter has been forwarded.

E. G. R.: The Schoolmistress is very much obliged to you for the nicely written solution.

Pauline: I was too glad to see your "hand-write" once more to think of scolding.

A. Faul: Your recitation was perfect, with the exception of the "specific gravity problem."

Lawson Bros.: Your problem was sent in some time ago by another puzzler. Try again.

BLOODY BATTLE FOUGHT

British Anxiety Much Relieved by the Recent News Received.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Sunday, November 5, that the British have been victorious in an engagement at Ladysmith, and that the Boer loss was very heavy, including 2,000 prisoners.

London, Nov. 7.—Such scanty intelligence as is filtering from the front is generally accepted here as reassuring, although the later reports agree that the fighting outside Ladysmith, on the 3d and 4th, was much more severe than indicated by official accounts. There is no longer such a disposition to jump at the conclusion that a crushing blow has been inflicted on the Boers as was shown before. British contempt for the burghers has been modified by defeat. The best informed are inclined to discount the stories of the cutting up of the Boers until further confirmation is received. But the mere fact that General White was enabled to undertake a series of successful reconnaisances is taken as an indication that the Boer investment has been relaxed by the withdrawal of a portion of General Joubert's force southward. While the anxiety in regard to the immediate stress of Ladysmith is alleviated there is a widespread fear that the authorities are badly blundering and may find too late that the main expedition will prove too weak to complete its task with safety and dispatch, as the Natal force has already admittedly failed to perform what was expected of it. The confession, last evening, of General Lord Wolseley, the commander in chief, that the Boers were more powerful and more numerous than had been anticipated sufficiently explains the present happenings, and the war office will hereafter have awkward questions to answer in regard to its apparent collosal ignorance of the Boer strength, which, both in numbers of men and excellence of artillery is apparently a complete surprise to the British military authorities. Mail news from South Africa shows how inaccurate have been the estimates of the intelligence department and the governmental experts. It is gleaned therefrom that a fair estimate of the Boer forces is as follows: Around Ladysmith, 25,000; traversing Zuzuand, 4,000; advancing on Burghersdorp, 5,000; Colesberg, 3,000; Kimberley, 7,000; Mafeking, 4,500, and on the northern Transvaal border, 2,000. Exact information about the Boer artillery is lacking, but it is known that General Joubert's detachment before it was reinforced, consisted of 16 Krupp field pieces of latest pattern and two heavy Creuzot siege guns, which but for the opportune arrival of the brigade would have Ladysmith untenable.

Interesting news comes from the channel squadron at Gibraltar, showing precautions against all eventualities almost unknown in European waters in peace time. On the way to Gibraltar the fleet spread out four miles apart and a sharp lookout was kept for suspicious craft. At Gibraltar extra sentries are posted at night at different parts of the ships, with ten rounds of ball cartridges each. The small guns on the upper deck and in the fighting tops are kept ready for immediate use, the ammunition being on deck; a few men sleep at the guns, the searchlights are kept working, all boats are hailed and none allowed to approach without the perission of the officer of the watch.

Cut Way Through.

Cape Town, Nov. 4.—(Afternoon).—A dispatch from Ladysmith says that on Thursday afternoon the British cavalry charged the Boers while the latter were manouvering south of the town and cut their way through them. A long Tom posted on Bulwin hill shelled the town, but little damage was done. The naval gunners put the big gun situated on Hopworth's hill out of action.

The enemy at Grobler's Kloof engaged a company of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and brisk firing occurred on both sides. An armored train with 60 infantrymen on board drew the enemy's fire, enabling the volunteers to make headquarters safely.

The military are eulogized for their timely help to the volunteers.

Around Kimberley.

Hope Town, Cape Colony, Nov. 4.—A dispatch which has been received here from Kimberley dated Nov. 1 says:

"Apparently the Boer reinforcements from Mafeking have arrived, as the burghers are numerous and close around Kimberley. About 1,200 of them made a demonstration three miles eastward at Premier mine to-day and opened fire on the De Beers carts, but no damage was done. The explosion of the dynamite magazine caused by the Boers firing the place was terrific. The huts contained 35 tons of dynamite, valued at 3,500 pounds.

"All the wounded are progressing satisfactorily.

"A committee to regulate the supply and prices of food is being formed.

"Mr. Rhodes is making an avenue a mile long at Kenilworth called Siege avenue. A double row of orange trees and vines will be planted on either side."

Fighting at Fort Tuli.

Cape Town, Nov. 4.—A delayed dispatch from Buluwayo, dated October 26, announces that, in the event of reinforcements being needed, volunteers would immediately be called out.

A Fort Tuli dispatch, dated October 26, says shots were exchanged between Col. Plumer's column and the Boers at Pontdrift. The British had one man wounded. The enemy's loss was unknown. A British patrol reconnoitering Pontdrift, October 27, captured five Boers. It was then believed that the bulk of the Boer army had retired from Fort Tuli, going south and leaving an outpost. Two gunners were lost in the bush, and it is feared they died of thirst. Another British patrol, October 28, stampeded a lot of Boer horses, capturing five. Col. Plumer was still sending reconnoitering parties up and down the river, and there was little doubt but that the enemy had departed.

Gen. Kock's Body.

Cape Town, Nov. 2.—(Delayed in transmission.—According to an undated despatch received here from Ladysmith the body of General Kock, the Boer commander, who was wounded in the battle of Glencoe, captured and taken to Ladysmith, where he died recently, has been taken to Pretoria. The despatch added that the Ladysmith townspeople, including the women, witnessed the battle at Ladysmith. It was also said that the resumption of fighting was hourly expected.

The Boers are traversing Zululand, hoisting flags over the British magistracies.

Egerton Promoted.

London, Nov. 4.—Gunnery Lieutenant Egerton, of the British cruiser Powerful who was wounded by the explosion of a shell at the bombardment of Ladysmith has been promoted to the rank of commander for services in the field. His legs have been amputated as a result of his wounds.

"Experience is the Best Teacher."

We must be willing to learn from the experience of other people. Every testimonial in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the voice of experience to you, and it is your duty, if your blood is impure and your health failing, to take this medicine. You have every reason to expect that it will do for you what it has done for others. It is the best medicine money can buy.

HOOD'S PILLS are non-irritating, mild, effective.

OUR POLICY REGARDING CHINA.

We Want the Open Door, Not any Chinese Territory.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—A special dispatch from the Tribune's Washington correspondent follows:

One of the members of the cabinet outlines the policy of the administration in regard to China by saying: "This country will not participate in the partition of China in any event. Such a thing has never been intended. It is, and has been, the purpose of the administration to guard American interests in China. We want commercial privileges, not territory.

"Before the Spanish war the President closely watched the moves of European nations which tended toward the partitioning of China. He did not desire to participate in this dismemberment of the empire, but asked Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia for assurances that if a partition did come American merchants should have the same privileges now accorded to them in the open ports of China. These assurances were promptly given, and thereupon the United States refrained from further action.

"Now our ambassadors at Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg have been asked to have the governments put these assurances in writing. The negotiations have been proceeding satisfactorily for months.

"If this country is accorded the same trading privileges it now enjoys it makes no difference whether China has its own government or is divided into so-called 'sphere of influence.' The present negotiations merely look toward the securing of a written contract, so to speak, instead of the former verbal one, which guaranteed to this country equal commercial privileges with the partitioning powers. Otherwise, as a basis of partition, the powers might grant special privileges to one another.

"When our status is fixed in writing we shall be free to watch the progress of events. If the division comes it will be only on the basis indicated. The powers interested readily agreed to grant to the United States equal privileges of commerce, and beyond that we have no intention of going. The chances are that the assurances will be put in writing, as the negotiations are proceeding amicably."

An official of the state department in discussing the Chinese question said rather pointedly: "At no time has there been a serious proposition that the United States should demand a 'sphere of influence' in China. Before the Spanish war it became evident that China was to be absorbed. This country did not want a port or strip of seacoast for its own in China any more than in South Africa. The Philippines came to us by war, and could not easily be dropped. Our location there gave us a fresh interest in China, and Europe recognized this fact. Our Chinese interests, however, do not lie in the direction of a 'sphere of influence,' which would involve us in entangling alliances at once.

"We have no such alliance with Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia or any country. The great powers fully understand that fact. Their trade with the United States is worth much more than that with China. While they have schemes of land grabbing in China, they will, as they have assured us, give us the same trade privileges in their 'spheres of influence' as we would acquire by having one of our own. Should they attempt to close any port to our trade we could at once retaliate against them on our own coast as well as in the Philippines.

"Russia is the only nation having designs on China which does not have a large trade with the United States. That country, however, has joined with Great Britain, Germany and France in giving us assurances that all the privileges we now enjoy by virtue of our treaty with China will be continued in the various 'spheres of influence.'"

Still another official, while endorsing all the other two had said, was somewhat more positive, saying: "We have kept out of the Chinese question until now. Providence in its wisdom has led us to China at the opportune time, and events have occurred now which make it imperative that the government should have a voice in the Eastern question. Our trade with China must be protected and the government will preserve every right and privilege it possesses. The open door must be maintained. The United States and Great Britain will work in harmony in securing that. Before China is dismembered the powers will be requested to guarantee this privilege to the United States. In the event it is refused, more radical steps will be taken. It is not the intention of this government to give an ultimatum which will involve the world in war, but the safety of the growing commerce of this country must be assured."

MR. HOBART IS FATALLY ILL.

New York, Nov. 6.—The direct cause of Mr. Hobart's mortal illness is heart failure, but the indirect and real cause is Bright's disease. The liver and kidneys have ceased to do their work, and the heart is weakened by poisoned blood. The physicians have found no cure for this malady. If Mr. Hobart had followed the quiet life which he led at Paterson, it is the belief of the physicians that he would be a well man to-day. No Vice President of the United States for a generation has been as popular in society as Mr. Hobart. No man in Washington has been in such constant demand as a guest at the elaborate twelve-course dinners, which are the custom of the rich in Washington. Mr. Hobart said at the end of the last session of congress—a session which lasted from the first Monday in December until the fourth of March, only 90 days—that he had attended 89 dinners in succession. While he was always temperate in the use of wines, he was as fond of good things to eat as he was of goodfellowship and good society, and the mortal illness which has overtaken him is another proof of the fact, so often stated by physicians, that no man, no matter how vigorous, can long survive if he allows himself to eat twelve-course dinners every night. Mr. Hobart's strong constitution was equal to any amount of work, but not to the epicurean life of Washington. The 89 twelve-course dinners, of which he spoke as an incident of his life, were really his death warrant.

TWO SWORDS PRESENTED.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 4.—Major General Arthur MacArthur, now doing duty in the war against the Philippines, and Brigadier General Charles King, who was mustered out of the service in August last, were to-day made the recipients of beautiful swords, the gifts being purchased by a large fund which was contributed, through the Milwaukee Journal, by the citizens of Milwaukee.

The presentation took place on the floor of the chamber of commerce, Thomas H. Bowles being master of ceremonies. Governor Edward Scofield presented the sword for General MacArthur, which was received for him by General F. C. Winkler. General MacArthur wired his acceptance in the following cablegram:

"Manila. To the Journal, Milwaukee: —I accept with affectionate greeting to subscribers.
(Signed.) "M'ARTHUR."

General King was present, and received his sword from James G. Flanders, who made the presentation. General King responded in a few appropriate remarks. The ceremonies ended with an address by Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., commanding the department of the Lakes.

CLOSING IN ON AGUINALDO.

The Campaign to Crush the Rebellion Now Begun.

New York, Nov. 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: With forces aggregating more than 30,000 fighting men, Generals Lawton, MacArthur and Wheaton are now closing in on Aguinaldo's army. General Otis set Nov. 5 and 6 as the dates for commencing the campaign "all along the line," and the war department has confirmation to-day that the program is being carried out.

General Otis' dispatches are optimistic in the highest degree, and the officials are predicting that the rebellion will be crushed before the end of the present month and that important victories will be announced within a few days.

Manila, Nov. 6.—10:50 a. m.—Magalang, the town taken yesterday by two columns of General MacArthur's division under Colonel Smith and Major O'Brien, is a strong town situated midway between Angeles and Arayat. The movement is part of a plan for the Americans to possess all the country to the southeast of Tarlac, as the troops close in on the capital, cutting the line of the enemy's retreat in that direction. The insurgent force is estimated at 1,000. Colonel Smith first encountered a small force entrenched a quarter of a mile beyond Angeles, which soon retreated, leaving two of their number dead. The enemy made a short stand at the outskirts of Barrios and San Francisco, briskly shooting at the advancing Americans.

Captain Brush deployed with the advance guard of the battalion and charged the Filipinos, who took to flight. Seven Americans were wounded. The Americans almost surrounded the insurgents, who resisted stubbornly, but Lieutenant Hamilton's artillery cut them up. Lieutenant Slavin's troops captured a company of the enemy with their arms during the advance.

General Wheeler's brigade is formed at Angeles in order to be prepared for a general engagement.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The war department has received the following cablegram:

"Manila, November 6.

Wheaton's expedition, 2,500 strong, transports Sheridan and Aztec and two coasting steamers convoyed by three war vessels left for Lingayen Gulf this morning. MacArthur's troops advanced to Magalang yesterday clearing country between Angeles and Arayet; encountered about one thousand of enemy at different points. O'Brien with battalion Seventeenth infantry, two troops Fourth cavalry and Slaven's scouts moving on road from Balulut, east of Angeles and encountered a drove enemy in direction Magalang, who left 49 dead on field; O'Brien captured 28 prisoners, 14 rifles; Col. Smith wtih two other battalions Seventeenth, Hamilton's battery First artillery and engineers and signal detachment moved on direct road from Angeles to Magalang, capturing latter place; inflicting loss on enemy in killed and wounded, about one hundred; capturing fifty prisoners, large amount of insurgent transportation. Our casualties reported at 12 wounded. Severe heavy rain last three days have rendered decisive movements by Lawton's troops impossible. He now has abundant supplies at San Isidoro and further north and will operate to the north and westward when the country now submerged permits.
(Signed) "OTIS."

THREE TRANSPORTS ARRIVE.

Washington, Nov. 7.—General Otis cabled to-day that the transports Rio, Sikh and Valencia arrived to-day. Private Patrick Cleary, G, 35th infantry, died October 26, of ptomaine poisoning.

The Rio and Sikh sailed October 5, from Portland, Ore., with the 35th volunteers. The Valencia sailed from San Francisco October 3, with recruits.

MINDANAO NATIVES WANT PEACE.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Mail advices to the war department indicate important negotiations in the Mohammedan section of the archipelago outside of the much-discussed territory of Sulu. Through the efforts of Mr. K. Engelskjon, a gentleman of Norwegian birth, who enjoys the confidence of the Tagalo chiefs in Mindanao, overtures of peace have been made to Gen. Otis at Manila.

Mindanao is almost equal in area to Luzon, being one of the two great islands of the Philippines. The Mohammedans there number 150,000, and Spain has maintained little more than nominal sovereignty. Thirty of these chiefs held conferences with Mr. Engelskjon at Zamboanga and drew up a form of treaty, proposing terms of peace. They have suffered greatly from the inroads of the Moros, and offer to submit to the authority of the United States, on the sole condition that sufficient American garrisons be established in the island to protect them.

These proposals were submitted to Gen. Otis, on the arrival of Mr. Engelskjon, but what action has been taken is not yet known.

An escaped Spanish prisoner from the insurgent lines north of Manila has arrived at Angeles. He confirms the report that the insurgents are running short of Mauser ammunition, and are unable to fill cartridges of this class. He says, however, that they are well supplied with Remington ammunition, which they manufacture for themselves. They also manufacture dynamite and powder from petroleum and salt, which is shipped to them from Manila and taken into their lines at night.

Of the fourteen American prisoners held by the insurgents at Tarlac, the rebels claim that four have accepted commissions in the insurgent army.

Two Scotchmen, named McKinley and Mackintosh, have escaped from the rebels. They say that the insurgents claim to have 250 American prisoners scattered through various towns, but they know of none personally excepting Lieut. Gilmore and his fourteen sailors. The insurgents say, however, that they have two American officers in confinement besides Lieut. Gilmore.

Col. Smith, at Angeles, has sent to Gen. MacArthur a placard in Spanish which was found nailed to a tree outside the line. It was an appeal to the colored troops to join the insurgents in the fight for freedom, and refered to "your brothers, Sam Hose and Gray, whose blood calles aloud for vengeance."

Americans Rushing On.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The war department has received the following cablegram:

"Manila, Nov. 3.—On 1st instant Lieut. Slavens and 18 men reconnoitered McArthur's front, struck 40 or more entrenched insurgents. Immediately attacked and dispersed them, killing three and wounding a number. No casualties.

"Yesterday Lawton's advance at Aliago struck enemy both west and south of city. Batson's Macabebe scouts reconnoitering south struck insurgents in an bush. Lieut. Boutelle killed, one scout wounded. Batson routed the enemy, left seven dead in thickets.

"Yesterday Bell, 30th volunteers, with regiment and Troop 4th cavalry, cleared country of all armed insurgents from Florida Blanco to considerable distance beyond Porac, pursuing them into mountains, capturing nine of their cavalry horses, several guns, considerable property, killing, wounding and capturing a number of enemy. Insurgent cavalry of that section practically destroyed. Bell's casualties, one man killed and two wounded. OTIS."

Washington, Nov. 3.—Second Lieutenant Henry M. Boutelle was a son of Captain Frazier A. Boutelle, U. S. A., retired, and a nephew of Representative Boutelle, of Maine. He was appointed second lieutenant of the Third artillery, July 9th, 1898, from civil life, and the next month accompanied his regiment to the Philippines.

Swam a River.

Manila, Nov. 4.—Chase's troops of the Third cavalry and Rivers' troop of the Fourth cavalry swam the river and surrounded the garrison at Bongbong, entering the town. The enemy escaped. Six rifles and a quantity of ammunition was captured. Castner's scouts had a skirmish with insurgents near Aliaga, killing five.

LELEN GOULD IS AFTER ROBERTS.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Adjutant General Liller, of the Spanish war veterans, has received the following letter from Miss Helen Gould, dated November 2:

"If the matter commends itself to your good judgment and you have not already taken an interest in the Robert's question, I hope you may feel willing to do so.

"Mr. Roberts, it seems, has at least three wives, and, advocating and practicing the principle he does, he should not, we women think, be allowed to have a seat in the highest law-making body of our land. We realize that what we think cannot carry the weight with congressmen that communications from voters should have, and we earnestly hope that men who sympathize with the movement will be willing to write to their congressmen or circulate petitions.

"I have never taken any active part in any political question, but this movement is for the protection of the home and of women throughout the country and I am glad to use the little influence for what I believe to be righteous. I trust you will pardon me for troubling you, but you soldiers have been so good to me I am venturing to call your attention to a matter that interests me deeply. Enclosed you will find some of the leaflets on the subject issued by the League for Social service.

"Very truly,
"HELEN MILLER GOULD."

SCHLEY IN BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 7.—A big military display was the feature of the celebration here to-day in honor of Admiral Schley. The procession moved at 12:30 o'clock, and consisted of the greater part of the National Guard of Alabama and a good share of that of Mississippi, together with the cadet corps from five colleges in this state. Added to these organizations was the Confederate veterans, the Veterans of the Spanish war, and numerous civil organizations. The parade headed, by the admiral's party, moved through the principal streets of the city, the sidewalks of which were packed with thousands of people. At the state fair grounds, Admiral Schley reviewed the parade and took part in the formal affair.

NEW JERSEY THE HOME OF TRUSTS.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 2.—The incorporation of huge trusts under the laws of New Jersey is proving of great benefit to the state.

During the fiscal year ending Tuesday the income received by New Jersey from this source alone was $758,000. The balance in the treasury is $1,253,153.42, and this is mostly due to the immense sum received in corporation fees.

This big surplus is the more remarkable, in view of the fact that the expenses of the state were this year $500,000 greater than last.

The state laws encourage the forming of trusts here.

The past year has been a record year for trusts in New Jersey. The capital stock of the newly made companies is almost four billions of dollars. More than two hundred were capitalized at $2,000,000 or over, and three times as many as that have a capital of at least $1,000,000.

Among the greatest of these trusts whose incorporation has done so much good to the state are the Federal Steel company, with $200,000,000, and the Distilling company of America, with $125,000,000. About two thousand organizations were incorporated in all.

There are several between eighty and one hundred millions, and some two score between twenty and eighty millions.

State Comptroller Hancock telegraphed to Governor Voorhees as soon as the final figures were known, telling him of the splendid financial showing, and the governor glowingly wired back his congratulations.

CRITICISES THE TRANSPORTS.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—The Examiner says that the most sensational report of a military board of inquiry ever sent to the War department from this city has been forwarded to Washington from the headquarters from Major-General Shafter. The document consists of nearly 100 typewritten pages and contains the severest kind of criticism of the methods employed by officers in charge of the sick soldiers who returned from the Philippines on the transports Tartar and Newport on October 10.

Upon Major Rafter, the surgeon of the 20th Kansas volunteers, who came back on the Tartar, the heaviest censure is laid. Colonel Metcalfe, of the same regiment, who commanded the troop ship, General Funston being only a passenger, is indirectly referred to.

Many other officers are given a hard measure of criticism, but their names are being withheld until the War department sees fit to make known the details of the report.

The board of inquiry, which has so severely arraigned the transport service was appointed by General Shafter two weeks ago at the suggestion of Colonel Alfred C. Girard, surgeon general at the hospital of the Presidio.

It was occasioned by the deplorable condition in which he found the sick men in the Tartar and Newport. There were about forty of them and nearly all were suffering from dysentery. Three men who came on these transports died a few days after arrival. They were John Fabsak and John Logan, of the 4th cavalry, and George W. Mills, of the 20th Kansas.

BIG TAX LOSS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 6.—The state of Indiana loses $30,000,000 in assessed valuation, as compared with last year's figures, as the result of the law passed by the last legislature permitting deductions of mortgages from the tax duplicates. In spite of this decrease, however, state finances are prosperous, the treasury being $200,000 better than the auditor anticipated in his estimates.

The state has paid $612,000 on its debt during the year. The balance in treasury has greatly increased, and next year the auditor estimates the receipts will exceed expenditures by $300,000. Notwithstanding increased prices, all the institutions have kept within their appropriations, and next year the state debt will be cut down $400,0000 more.

ON ISLAND OF NEGROS.

Governor and Other Officers Were Sworn in There Monday.

Manila, Nov. 7.—At Bacolod, in the Island of Negros, the first autonomous government of the Filipinos was established yesterday. Gen. Smith, governor of the island of Negros, administered the oath of office to the judge of the supreme court, who in turn swore in the governor, three judges, twelve councilmen, the auditor and the secretary of the interior.

The natives of the entire island attended the ceremony. The officers from Iloilo were also present. Three days' feasting will follow in celebration of the new government, and the first anniversary of the surrender of the Spaniards to the Negros revolutionists, ending with a ball in the government house to-night. American flags were displayed in the village. The celebration consisted of horse racing, and other sports, music, religious functions and illuminations. The ball last night attracted the wives of the wealthy planters, and there was a great display of rich costumes and costly jewels as would be seen at a similar affair in America or Europe. Elections were held October 2, the number of votes cast being 6,248. There were forty candidates for the various offices. Melecio Reverino was elected governor, receiving 1,305 votes. Senor Gaime received 1,277 votes. Suffrage was determined by property qualification and ability to read and write.

Col. Miner welcomed the officials on behalf of the United States. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Negros leads in the van of civil government in the Philippines. Your honor lies in adding a new star to freedom's flag."

General Smith, during a speech which he delivered, said:

"Your future promises as brightly as Japan's, who to-day is recognized as among the civilized nations of the world."

Senor Severino, in replying, said that the best thing for the future of Negros was the continuance of close relations with the United States.

General Smith then announced the granting of freedom to the political prisoners in commemoration of the event. General Hughes, in command at Iloilo, telephoned a congratulatory speech over the eastern cable from that place.

General Smith, in an interview, remarked that it was of the utmost importance that the Filipinos should be taught to recognize the sovereignty of the United States. The gravest danger, he added, threatening a peaceful administration is intrigue among the insular politicians, and he declared that the United States government must for years keep control of the Filipinos in order to prevent such conditions from existing.

STATUE OF MISS WILLARD.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—The commission appointed by Governor Tanner to make arrangements for the statue of Miss Frances E. Willard to be placed in statuary hall, Washington, held its initial meeting yesterday. The committee was organized by the appointing of Miss Anna A. Gordan, chairman, and Mrs. Mary Metzger, secretary.

Among the sculptors especially recommended are Miss Enid Yandell, New York; Miss Julia Bracken, Illinois; Mrs. Adelaide S. Johnson, Illinois; George E. Wade, of London; Miss Annie Whitney, Boston; Augustus Saint Gadens, Harriet Hosmer and George Julien Foley. It has not been decided whether the artist shall be selected by competition or be appointed by the commission.

FUNSTON CLAIMS CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 2.—A special to the Star from Albuquerque, N. M., says: General Frederick Funston, who is en route home with the mustered out Twentieth Kansas Regiment, has wired his Topeka attorneys to bring proceedings against Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, for criminal libel because of statements attributed to the archbishop in a recent interview. General Funston also instructed his lawyers to begin criminal and civil prosecutions against the Monitor, a Catholic paper of San Francisco which first printed the story.

In a recent interview in Chicago, Archbishop Ireland was quoted as saying that General Funston had been charged with looting Catholic churches in the Philippines. The charges alleged to have been referred to by the archbishop were made by the editor of the Monitor, soon after the landing of the Kansas troops in San Francisco. The Monitor stated, it is said, that General Funston had taken two magnificent chalices from a certain Catholic church in the Philippines and had sent them home to his wife. Archbishop Ireland, in his Chicago interviews, was quoted as calling upon General Funston to deny the truth of the article and sue the editor of the Monitor for libel, or the public would be obliged against its will to believe him guilty of the criminal acts of which he has been accused.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 2.—General Funston is highly indignant at the accusation, and says he will prosecute the matter vigorously. He intends, he says, to put a stop forever to the malicious stories put in circulation regarding him.

General Funston says that he not only refrained from desecrating houses of worship in Manila, but that while colonel of the Kansas regiment issued a positive order prohibiting the looting or mutilation of church buildings. He supplemented this with verbal instructions to his company commanders to see that the order was rigidly enforced.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 2.—Archbishop Ireland appeared somewhat surprised when he heard that General Funston, of Kansas, was reported as about to sue him for libel on account of statements attributed to him in a Chicago interview. He said he had made no charges against General Funston, but had in conversation expressed the opinion that the statements of the San Francisco paper, charging the general with having taken a priest's robe from a Philippine church, should be denied by General Funston at once lest a failure to deny led to a wrong impression. The archbishop admitted the substantial accuracy of the Chicago interview, but denied that he had made any libelous statements.

PAUL JONES GRAVE.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—A special cable from Paris to the Tribune is as follows:

"The burial place of John Paul Jones, the American naval hero, appears to have been definitely located. This is a discovery which will probably settle a disputed historical question, and which cannot fail to arouse patriotic interest among Americans.

"An official report has been made on this discovery to Gen. Horace Porter, the United States ambassador, by Mr. Ricandy, of Paris, who last spring found the long-missing remains of Turgot, and who, at the instigation of Henry Vignaud, secretary of the embassy, has for several months been engaged with a number of associates in researches to locate the remains of Paul Jones.

"The voluminous and detailed report of M. Ricaudy, each statement in which is supported by authentic documentary evidence, establishes the fact, in the opinion of Ricaudy and other Parisian archaeologists, that the remains of Paul Jones repose in the site of a graveyard which was discontinued as such in 1793, and where they were interred July 20, 1792. It is satisfactorily established that they never were exhumed.

AN INSURRECTION IN COLOMBIA.

New York, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama, Colombia, says:

A Freich steamer arriving at Colon has brought further official details of the important naval engagement between the government forces and the revolutionists on the Magdalena river, at Puerta Nacional, on October 24.

The government forces were on the armored steamers Hercuiese and Colombia, which were fitted up and armed for war purposes. The rebels had several river boats which they had seized, but the vessels were not armored in any way and were wholly unprovided with fighting facilities.

The battle lasted more than four hours and the fighting was very severe.

The revolutionists fought like heroes but the odds against them were too great and they were finally forced to yield.

The Colombia's machinery was disabled after the first shot had been fired. The rebels on the powerful dredge Cristobal Colon, were just about to board the disabled steamer in the middle of the river when the Hercuiese steamed up the river and a shot at close quarters from her Hochkiss gun sunk the dredge with all on board. More than 200 men were killed or drowned in the desperate battle. Most of them were from Baranquilla. All accounts agree that the affair was disastrous to the revolutionists, though the government's loss was very heavy.

The steamers Elena, Cisneros, Baranquilla and Elbers were re-captured by the government's forces and towed down the river in an almost worthless condition from the effects of heavy fire poured into them for four hours.

One of the prominent rebel leaders in the engagement was Col. Eustachio Navarro. General Diego de Castro, on the government's side, was badly wounded in the right eye. Headquarters of the rebels have now been established in Sabansiargo. The revolutionists' purpose is to again to try to obtain control of the Magdalena river but government troops on the steamers Samper and Manuela Aycardi are actively watching their movements and seeking to prevent their success.

Between Buenaventura and Bogota the land wires are interrupted, and nothing is known of what is going on in the interior departments, but is believed the state of affairs is serious.

The steamer Labogat has arrived with 100 recruits to reinforce the Colombian regiment here.

General Srria left on the Boyace for a cruise along the coast and to ports in the departments.

Gen. Beliserio Lozada has again assumed command of the forces here.

Panama continues quiet and there is no fear whatever of disturbances in this section of the republic.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 4.—Colombian advices dated October 31, and private direct advices contradict the story received in censored cables of the destruction of the Colombian insurgent fleet, which now resolves itself into the capture of a few small boats, carrying 200 insurgents, of whom twenty were killed. The others escaped ashore.

A great battle was fought October 30, ten miles outside of Barranquilla, and resulted in the defeat of the government forces, with the loss of 300 killed and 100 wounded. The army was routed and its equipments were captured.

A vessel has arrived at Barranquilla from Curacoa, with 600 insurgent reinforcements and a quantity of arms and ammunition. The revolution is spreading rapidly.

There have been several important desertions from the government, owing to the disruption of the conservative party, due to the financial troubles with which the liberals profess to be able to cope, should the revolution succeed.

GERMANY'S POLICY IN CHINA LIBERAL.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The foreign office authorized the Associated Press to say, regarding the United States' government's representations relative to maintaining the open door in China and Germany has shown, by opening a free port at Kia-Chou, and by Count Von Buelow's binding declarations, that she favors a live and let live policy in China.

TROUBLE IN NICARAGUA.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, Oct. 29, via New Orleans, Nov. 3.—The residents of Bluefields are again having some trouble with the administration, and hereafter will be taxed from another quarter. Some ten days ago it was announced that after November 1 an export duty of two cents a bunch would be placed upon bananas. This export is the life of the coast. The Americans have built up the industry and are building up the country by their presence. The duty proposed affects only the Americans. Were it not for the disorganized condition of the people of the coast another revolution would be likely.

However, this state of affairs can not occur without some outside assistance. It is this assistance that the people are expecting. Costa Rico is filled with fugitive Nicaraguans and a revolution is not unlikely. This impression is strengthened by the open ill-feeling between leading members of the local administration. If a revolution is started, it will be helped and doubtless headed by men who are new exiles.

NEGOTIATIONS STOPPED.

Paris, Nov. 6.—A dispatch has been received here from Vice Admiral Courejolles, the French commander in Chinese waters, announcing that the negotiations for the delimitation of the Kwang-Chaowan territory, which had been proceeding satisfactorily for some time with the Chinese Admiral Sou, have been ruptured, owing to the hostility of the viceroy of Canton.

The French minister of marine, M. de Lanossan, announces that he has taken measures to strengthen the French force in occupation.

Can Send Only One.

London, Nov. 1.—It was learned to-day by a representative of the Associated Press that the British government has been obliged to refuse permission for the United States to send four officers to watch the Transvaal war, on account of the precedent which only permits one representative from each recognized power. Capt. Stephen l'Hommedieu Slocum, the United States military attache at Lisbon, has been selected. He was in London to-day buying an outfit, and sails Saturday. Col. Samuel S. Sumner, United States military attache here, remains in London.

Samoan Negotiations.

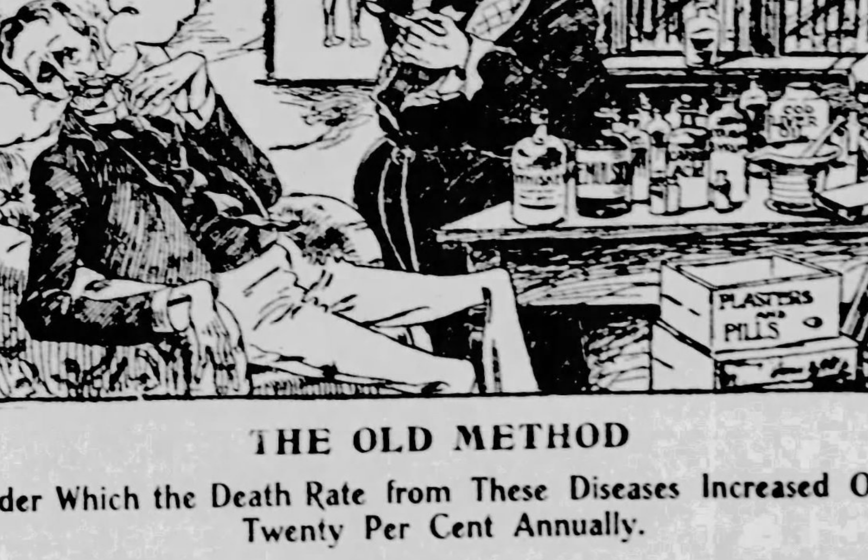
London, Nov. 1.—While the Samoan negotiations continue, it can be said definitely that they are in such a condition that there is some possibility of reaching an agreement in the near future. The United States has informed the foreign office that it heartily endorses the proposal for the government of Samoa by one power, but that so far no plan has been suggested which appears satisfactory to the United States.

News a Bitter Pill.

London, Nov. 4.—The news that Colenso has been evacuated was another bitter pill for the British public, and it is arousing fears that the continental statements of a second serious defeat of Gen. White may prove true. A significant fact is that the war office does not say when Colenso was evacuated.

THE OLD AND THE NEW WAY

Of Treating Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption.



THE OLD METHOD

Under Which the Death Rate from These Diseases Increased Over Twenty Per Cent Annually.

THE NEW METHOD

Which Reduced the Death Rate from Consumption Alone, Thirty-four Per Cent During the Past Year.

THIS NEW TREATMENT

Has Cured Over Eighty Thousand Persons of Catarrh Since September 1st, 1898.

IT CURES BY INHALATION.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Croup, Cannot Exist Where it is Used.

The two illustrations above show more plainly than words can express, the wonderful change that has been made in the treatment of respiratory diseases during the past two years. Formerly, any sufferer from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption or Bronchitis was at once placed under the care of some physician and dosed with all sorts of nauseating drugs and tonics. Even as far back as twenty-five years ago, the doctor seemed to be aware of the fact that in order to reach these diseases inhalation must be used, and experimented with atomizers, sprays and douches, in the hope of finding some germicide which could be forced into the bronchial tubes and lungs. That all these treatments proved practically useless is shown by the fact that, during the past twenty years the number of deaths from catarrh and consumption alone, has increased from 8,000 to over 200,000 a year. The discovery that these terrible scourges were germ diseases did not lessen the death rate, for of all the germicides known to the profession but one of them could be inhaled into the lungs, and this, Chlorine Gas, was deadly poison. The others, carbolic acid, ammonia and creosote (liquids) must touch the germs themselves in order to destroy; consequently, could not be used with effect, as it is absolutely impossible for moisture in any form to enter the bronchial tubes and lungs. The discovery of

THE NEW DRY AIR GERMICIDE

made the cure of these diseases by inhalation possible; without it there was no way of reaching the germs, and up to the present day

NO OTHER HAS BEEN FOUND

HYOMEI alone is the only germicide of sufficient power to destroy the bacilli of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and which can be taken in the air we breathe without injury to the patient.

KILL THE GERMS

of these diseases and you have no need of stomach medicines, or the service of a physician. You can sit in your own home, in church, at the theatre, and cure yourself. The little inhaler can be carried in the pocket and a few moments' use of same will prevent Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Croup. You take no risk as with all other treatments, for every bottle is guaranteed and your money refunded if it fails to cure.

Hyomei is sold by all druggists, or sent by mail.

CAUTION—Beware of Imitations of Hyomei containing Poisonous Ingredients.

Hyomei Outfits, complete, $1.00. Trial outfit, 25 cents. Extra bottles, 50 cents. Hyomei Dyspepsia Cure, 50 cents. Hyomei Soap, 25 cents.

THE R. T. BOOTH COMPANY, 15 Washington St., Ithaca, N. Y.

"OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

London, Nov. 4.—A special despatch from Washington asserts that the American state department recently asked France, Germany and Russia to give written assurances regarding the preservation of the "open door" in China being dissatisfied with mere oral assurances and rejecting a proposal that the United States should seize a port and stablish a sphere of influence in China.

"If these assurances are declined," says the despatch, "the United States will insist upon China observing the strict letter of the treaty giving the United States equal rights with powers in China."

The Daily Chronicle, commenting editorially upon "this new departure in American policy, which will be fully approved in England," dilates upon its "immense importance" and suggests that "it may affect the international politics of Europe in a very remarkable degree."

REVOLUTIONARY UPRISING REPORTED.

Caracas, Venezuela, Nov. 7.—Cable despatches received here from the Colombian boundary report that the revolution in that republic is progressing. About 2,000 revolutionists have occupied Cucuta and Ocana.

Russian Finances.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—The Novosti says M. De Witte, the minister of finance, has recently addressed the directors of a number of private credit institutions and assured them that the Russian financial condition exceeded that of France or Great Britain. The dearth of money, he added, was the result of the world's general financial position and did not afford ground for uneasiness.

KAISER WILL KEEP HIS HANDS OFF.

New York, Nov. 7.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London, says:

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Morning Post throws light on the policy of the European powers. He states, on authority, that the governments of Russia, France and Spain discussed the question of intervention in the dispute between England and the Transvaal and agreed on the dispatch of a joint note suggesting arbitration, but the condition of the action was the co-operation of Germany, which was refused.

Oil in Mexico.

City of Mexico, Nov. 3.—It is affirmed by practical men that a great deposit of petroleum has been found, and the government will be asked for a concession under the mining laws to operate these deposits. There is reason for thinking the information regarding this extensive oil region is held exclusively by people connected with the Standard Oil company.

The importance of the discovery of really extensive deposits of petroleum may be understood when it is said that all of it coming here is from the United States, and mostly the unrefined article, which is treated here.

Beresford Succeeds Noel.

Plymouth, Eng., Nov. 3.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has accepted the post of second in command of the British Mediterranean squadron, in succession to Rear Admiral Sir Girard Henry Noel, whose time expires in January. Lord Beresford has selected his

Order to Mobilize.

London, Nov. 3.—An army order issued this evening instructs the proper authorities to mobilize thirty-five battalions of militia at their respective headquarters on various dates after November 20.

GEN. LUDLOW COMING FROM CUBA.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Brigadier General Ludlow, governor of the city of Havana, cabled to-day to the war department stating that he would leave for Washington to-day and asking that arrangements be made to avoid detention in quarantine in New York. A dispatch was sent Dr. Doty, the quarantine officer at New York, asking that he facilitate General Ludlow's movements as far as possible. The coming of General Ludlow at this time is understood to involve more than usual interest. At the adjutant general's office it is stated that the trip is for family reasons and will be of brief duration. But in other reliable quarters it is said that General Ludlow comes at the request of the higher authorities here and that the conference he will hold with the President and Secretary Root are likely to have considerable bearing on the question of appointing a civil governor for Cuba, or a successor to General Brooke as military governor.

Havana, Nov. 4.—Maj.-Gen. Ludlow, governor of the department of Havana, leaves here to-day on board the Ward line steamer Havana, for New York, and will return by the same boat. He says the object of his trip is of a purely personal character, and is for the purpose of seeing his daughter off to Europe.

DEBT DECREASED.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued yesterday, shows that at the close of business Oct. 31, 1899, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,146,692,581, a decrease during the month of $2,276,199. This decrease is accounted for by the increase in the amount of cash on hand, and the increased redemption of national bank notes. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt, $1,046,049,020.

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,210,030.

Debt bearing no interest, $388,762,071.

Total, $1,436,021,121. This amount, however, does not include $656,664,903 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold, $379,817,315; silver, $496,499,278; paper, $64,882,032; bonds, deposits in national bank depositaries, disbursing officers' balances, etc., $83,957,222. Total, $1,025,155,849; against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $735,764,309, which leaves a net cash balance in the treasury of $289,391,540.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The comparative statement of the government receipts, and expenditures, issued to-day, shows that during October, 1899, the total receipts were $47,533,588, against $39,630,051 for October, 1898.

The expenditures for last month aggregated $44,174,026 against $53,982,276 for October last year, leaving a surplus for the month of $3,359,562. During the four months of the present fiscal year the receipts amounted to $190,900,164 and the expenditures $183,851,152, which leaves a surplus for the present fiscal year of $7,049,012. The receipts from customs during the last month amounted to $18,807,809 against $15,555,234 for the corresponding month last year.

Internal revenue last month produced $26,455,453, against $22,356,511 for October, 1898; miscellaneous receipts $2,270,325, against $1,718,300 for October last year. The expenditures last month charged to the War department amounted to $12,477,395 against $22,895,029 for October last year; navy $5,120,648, against $5,314,567 for October, 1898.

ARMY CASUALTIES.

Washington, Nov. 2.—A recapitulation of the casualties in actions and deaths in the regular and volunteer armies between May 1, 1898, and June 30, 1899, contained in the annual report of the adjutant general of the army shows a grand total of 10,076 men. The casualties aggregate 3,354, of whom 35 officers and 458 enlisted men were killed and 197 officers and 2,276 enlisted men wounded. The death list, numbering 6,619, was made up of 224 officers and 6,395 enlisted men. Of this total but 35 officers and 458 enlisted men were killed, the remainder of the deaths resulting from various causes, including the following: Wounds, 10 officers and 192 enlisted men; disease, 165 officers and 5,344 enlisted men; accident, 6 officers and 209 men; drownings, 3 officers and 88 men; suicide, 2 officers and 52 men, and murders or homicide, 52 enlisted men. In the regular army the total casualties in actions and deaths amounted to 4,155 and in the volunteer establishment to 5,921. In the casualty list the regulars had 127 officers and 1,856 enlisted men killed and wounded and the volunteers 105 officers and 1,366 enlisted men killed and wounded. In the regular army between April 30, 1898, and June 30, 1899, 917 enlisted men were discharged by sentence of general court-martial and 2,946 enlisted men deserted. Three officers of the regular army who were killed also held commissions in the volunteer forces in which they are included in the above recapitulation.

TREATY BETWEEN CHINA AND MEXICO.

Washington, Nov. 2.—For some time negotiations have been in progress in Washington toward establishing treaty relations between China and Mexico. The negotiations have been carried on by Ambassador Aspiroz, of Mexico, and Minister Wu-Ting-Fang, of China, and are now so far along that the signing of the instrument is expected to occur early next week. Aside from its importance in being the first treaty ever negotiated between the two countries, its terms are such as to yield large benefits to each of the contracting parties.

Provision is made by which Mexico will receive the benefits of the "favored nation clause," insuring as low duties on imports as those given to any other country. Mexico will also receive the right of extra territoriality in China. Another advantage secured by Mexico will be access to the important treaty ports of China, which serve as the gateways to the commerce of the empire. Up to this time Mexican trade in China has been admitted at the treaty ports, not of right but on sufferance.

On the part of China, other important advantages are gained under the treaty. There is a considerable number of Chinese in Mexico, who thus far have not had the protection secured by a treaty and by the presence of consuls and diplomatic representative of the government. China also receives favored nation treatment, and a number of other advantages in trade and navigation.

When the treaty is consummated the two governments will proceed to establish their respective ministers and consular representatives in each country. A unique feature of the treaty is that English is selected as the "official language" instead of French, which is the universal language of diplomacy.

Bids for Cruisers.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Bids were opened at the navy department to-day for the construction of six sheathed and coppered cruisers authorized by the last naval appropriation bill. These vessels will be of about 3,200 tons displacement, a little larger than the Raleigh and Cincinnati class. The speed is to be not less than 16½ knots. The new ships will have twin screws and battery composed of ten 5-inch guns, eight 6-pounders, two 1-pounders and four machine guns. The limit of cost fixed by congress, exclusive of armament, is $1,141,800 each, and it is provided that not more than two of these vessels shall be built in one yard.

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SAMOAN ISLANDS TO BE DIVIDED.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The United States, Great Britain and Germany have decided to dissolve the tripartite agreement by which these three powers control the Samoan islands. The United States have by this decision been guaranteed the possession of Tutuila island and Pango Pango—or, as it is usually called, Paga Pago bay. The disposition of the remaining islands by Great Britain and Germany is a matter still pending.

The decision to dissolve the three-power compact was reached at a joint meeting at the state department of Assistant Secretary of State Hill, Baron Von Schwarzenstein, German charge d'affaires, and Mr. Tower, British charge d'affaires.

The original draft of the convention proposed by Germany to Great Britain was materially changed by interlineation. When the final touches were put on the draft Chief Clerk Sydney Y. Smith was sent for and instructed to have the convention engrossed. The statement was made that the representatives of Great Britain and Germany would meet next week at the State department and sign the protocol.

This protocol is described officially as a tentative agreement, but the fact that it will be ratified by Great Britain and Germany shows conclusively that the United States have gained their point, which is that Great Britain and Germany shall cede to the United States full control over the island of Tutuila and its bay of Pango Pango. Officials says that the protocol just agreed to was a condition precedent to the ratification by Great Britain and Germany of any changes of territory in Samoa for territory elsewhere. So far as the United States is concerned, it is held that the long-looked-for partition of Samoa is an accomplished fact by reason of the important action taken to-day.

CABLES AND TELEGRAPHS.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The extent to which the government is constructing and operating cable and telegraph lines as a result of recent territorial acquisitions, and controls is brought out in the report of General Greeley, chief signal officer. This shows that the telegraph system of Cuba, formerly owned and operated by Spain, has been taken over and developed by the signal corps, and that at the close of the fiscal year 2,500 miles of line were in operation, of which 600 miles were absolutely new lines and the remainder largely reconstructed.

General Greeley recommends the laying of a deep sea cable between Porto Rico and Cuba which would cost $60,000.

In the Philippines, General Greeley shows that the efforts of the United States to lay cables for military operations was antagonized by the private companies owning lines there.

As to a Pacific cable, the report says in part:

"In order to join closer together the United States and its Pacific colonies, it is essential to span the Pacific by a submarine cable, as recommended by the President to Congress in his special message of February 10, 1899. The great value of such a cable is not alone for military purposes, but more especially for the fostering of industrial interests in the new colonies and in order to facilitate commercial operations."

ROASTS CONGRESS.

Washington, Nov. 3.—There are three features of interest above all others in the annual report of Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, just made public. First is an arraignment of Congress because of the failure to reward the officers recommended for advancement as a result of the battles around Cuba; second, the recommendation for a change in the present system of receiving ships, and third, the suggestions touching the new system of training landsmen.

Under the first head, the admiral writes:

"Another condition of affairs discouraging to proud and ambitious officers who have risked and accomplished much is the ragged and irregular result that seems an inevitable consequence of any effort to give permanent or substantial official recognition to bravery, gallantry, or devotion. Before the outbreak of the war you (Secretary Long) addressed to the officers of the North Atlantic fleet, through its admiral, a letter, from which the following is an extract:

"'Each man engaged in the work of the inshore squadron should have in him the stuff out of which to make a possible Cushing; and if the man wins, the recognition given him shall be as great as that given Cushing, so far as the department can bring this about.'

"Every effort of the department to redeem this solemn pledge has been balked. Of the officers who served in the North Atlantic waters three have been confirmed in the recognition urged by the department—two because their cases were presented at propitious moments, the other because of a misapprehension. The rest, numbering among them every gallant captain at Santiago on July 3 and all the brave captains of the ever ready gunboats, numbering among them officers who risked their lives in many desperate expeditions—cable cutting, as spies, seeking information, blockading harbors, scouting—numbering among them all those who hesitated not, and including at the head of all the able and determined officer who planned, worked out, and executed the whole campaign.

Negro Exhibit at Paris.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, the commissioner general of the United States to the Paris exposition, has had under consideration for some time the question of a negro educational exhibit at the exposition, to be under the general supervision of the commissioner in charge of national educational exhibit for the United States. After consultation with the President to-day Mr. Peck announced that he had decided to provide for the exhibit, and had appointed Thomas J. Calloway, a well known colored educationalist, now in the employ of the war department, to have direction of it. Mr. Calloway will have full charge of the collection of exhibits, and will superintend its installation. The Hampton and Tuskegee institutes and the Fisk and Vanderbilt universities, will be represented in the exhibit, as will also prominent colored schools generally.

In speaking of the exposition Mr. Peck said that the twelve commissioners of the United States whose appointments were provided for by an act passed at the last session of congress probably would be named by the President within the next week or ten days.

Quarantine Raised.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, has been advised that Texas authorities have raised the freight quarantine against New Orleans. The quarantine is continued, however, against passengers from New Orleans.

Alabama has raised all quarantine against New Orleans except on household goods that have beenused.

Dr. Wyman's advices are also to the effect that there were two new cases of fever and two deaths at New Orleans yesterday.

FALL ELECTIONS GO REPUBLICAN.

Ohio Stands Nobly by the President--Kentucky Is Also Ours.

Columbus, O., Nov. 7.—At 2 o'clock this morning, Chairman Dick said there was no doubt that Judge Nash's plurality in the state would reach 55,000, and that the legislature is safely Republican in both branches. The Democratic committee concede McLean's defeat.

While Cuyahoga county has gone to Jones the voters slaughtered McLean worse than Nash, so that Nash has a large plurality over McLean.

Hamilton county is in doubt, and Jones will have about 10,000 votes in Cincinnati.

In all the rural counties of the state Republicans have gained and Democrats have lost, as compared with the vote of 1897. The farmers stood like a rock for Republican principles and the vagaries of Jones made little impression on them.

Outside of Cuyahoga and Lucas counties Jones cut but little figure, and the impression here is that he will now take his place alongside Coxey and others of his ilk.

It is a victory for Republicanism and for the administration.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 7.—Later indications are that Kentucky has gone Republican by about 7,000. The Republican leaders are claiming 10,000 but a careful comparative analysis of the vote so far as it is in shows the total will be under that figure. Henry Watterson has not conceded Goebel's defeat, though it is acknowledged by some of the Democratic leaders.

IOWA.

Des Moines, Nov. 7.—Republican expectations are far exceeded by the returns received to-night from every part of the state, which show the re-election of Gov. Leslie M. Shaw by a plurality that will reach and may exceed 60,000. The first 300 precincts heard from showed a net Republican gain of nineteen votes to the precinct over the vote of 1897. If this holds good in the 200 precincts in the state, added to the Republican plurality of 40,000 for Shaw in 1897 it will give the Republican nominee the 60,000 plurality claimed for him at 11 o'clock.

The legislature will be carried through by this large Republican majority and the prospect now is that the Republicans will have more members in joint ballot than they have had for several sessions. There will be at least 115 Republican votes out of 150, insuring the election of a Republican United States senator to succeed John H. Gear.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 7.—The following Democratic state ticket was elected by approximately 30,000 majority, in Mississippi: Governor, A. H. Longino; lieutenant governor, J. T. Harrison; secretary of state, J. L. Powers; treasurer, R. J. Stowers, auditor, W. Q. Cole; attorney general, Monroe McClurg; superintendent of the instruction, H. L. Whitefield; revenue agent, Wirt Adams; land commissioner, E. H. Hall; clerk supreme court, E. W. Brown; railroad commissioners, A. Q. May, J. D. M'Innis, J. C. Kincannon. About 50,000 votes were cast.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 7.—Reports from South Dakota are coming in slowly. From returns this far at hand National Republican Committeeman Kittredge claims the election of the Republican nominees for the state supreme court by 10,000 majority. Republican gains are shown in most towns thus far reporting. Returns from the country precincts will probably not be complete before to-morrow morning. This city shows a Republican gain of nearly 200.

THE NEXT SENATE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—Of the twelve states which held elections to-day only three had United States senators at stake. These are Iowa, Kentucky and Virginia. Iowa will in all probability retain Senator Gear, Virginia will do likewise with Senator Martin, while Kentucky seems likely, with the aid of Republican votes, to retain Judge Lindsay. When the senate convenes here next month it will have 52 Republican members, 26 Democrats, 4 silver Republicans, and 4 Populists. Vacancies exist in California, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Utah.

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln, Neb. Nov. 7.—One hundred precincts out of 1,500 in the state show a net fusion gain of 710. Republicans outside the state central committee, concede the election of the fusion ticket by 10,000. Precincts first to report are from the nearby railroad towns. If the far westerly part of the state remains the same as last year, as seems more than probable, the entire fusion ticket has won by a good majority.

In this city, where Judge Reese, Republican, was expected to run ahead of his ticket, he failed to secure the vote given Judge Hayward for governor. In Saunders county, the Populist stronghold, Judge Reese has run ahead, while in Gage county, one of the banner Republican counties of the state, the whole Republican ticket has run behind as a result of a factional fight. Weather conditions for election day all over the state could not be improved upon, but different views of its effect on the voters were entertained.

Republican managers insisted that it would keep the Populist farmers in the cornfields, as it did a year ago; the Fusionists that it would send them to town and bring out the full Populist strength. In Lincoln there was keen interest and hard work. W. J. Bryan cast his vote in Precinct A of the Fifth ward shortly before noon. He had not registered, and the usual question, under the new law, as to his political affiliations, was put to him, and he replied that he was a Democrat. Then the crowd laughed, and his vote was sworn in.

Prohibitionists, as a rule, voted for Judge Holcomb. Sound Money Democrats, on the other hand, lined up with the Republicans. At Nebraska City, one of the features was J. Sterling Morton working hard for the Republican ticket.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Nov. 7.—Massachusetts has gone Republican by 62,000. The total Republican vote is 164,000, and the total Democratic 102,000. Last year the Republican total was 101,000, and the Democratic 108,000. The Republican percentage of loss is therefore much greater than the Democratic. The earliest returns in from 59 cities and towns, not including Boston, gave Mr. Crane (Rep.) for governor, 13,507, and Mr. Paine (Dem.) 6,322. The same towns and cities in 1898 gave Mr. Wolcott (Rep.) 14,694; Gibruce (Dem.), 6,322. This showed a Republican loss of 8 per cent and a Democratic loss of 3 per cent. This calculation followed out would have given the Republicans the state by about 70,000, but later returns cut down this figure by 8,000.

The great surprise of the day is the way Boston has gone. The Democrats claimed they would carry it by 5,000. It has gone Democratic by about 6,000 in a total vote of above 60,000. Mr. Paine is the first Democratic nominee for governor, with one exception, to carry Boston since William E. Russell was first elected. Mr. Wolcott carried Boston last year by 1,000. William McKinley carried it by 18,000. No one familiar with the facts will claim that the result in Boston is due to the Philippine issue. The Democrats have exerted themselves in the city as never before, and Mr. Paine is, moreover, popular here in his home city. Mr. Crane resides in the western part of the state, and is comparatively unknown here.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 7.—Pennsylvania gave the usual good Republican majority, this time the figures being about 150,000, out of a total vote of 800,000. The following ticket was elected: Judge of supreme court, J. Hay Brown, Rep.; judge of supreme court, S. L. Mestrezat, Dem.; judge of superior court, J. H. Mitchell, Rep.,; treasurer, James E. Barnett, Rep.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Nov. 7.—Maryland has gone Democratic by a large majority. Reports thus far received from the city precincts, indicate that Baltimore will give John Weller Smith, Democratic nominee for governor, a majority of 10,000 over Lloyd Lowndes, Republican.

Few returns have been received from the state at large but these indicate the majority will be increased to at least 15,000 in the state. The Republicans concede defeat.

Murray VanDiver, chairman of the Democratic committee, said to-night: "Our victory is due to the fact that our splendid ticket was supported by a united, thoroughly organized party. Since our first defeat in 1895 our headquarters have never been closed. We have been working unceasingly, so had our party thoroughly organized and it has come like one man to the polls."

General Thomas J. Shyrock, chairman of the Republican state central committee: "Returns received up to this time indicates that Baltimore city has given Mr. Smith 8,000 plurality over Governor Lowndes. Wicomico, the only county heard from up to this time gave Smith 300 plurality. The other counties of the state may swell Mr. Smith's plurality to 10,000.

"I attribute our defeat to a fight against the negro and disaffection in the Republican ranks. I predict that an attempt will be made at the coming session of the legislature to disfranchise the negro."

The total vote in the state is roughly estimated at 225,000.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 7.—It is Croker's city; it is Platt's state. On the local tickets running in the four counties of Greater New York is carried by the Democrats by majorities which aggregate between 67,000 and 70,000. The New York assembly will be Republican by a majority of twenty, but Robert Mazet, the chairman of the latest Republican investigating committee, will not sit in that body, having been defeated by Perez M. Stewart, the candidate of the Citizens' Union, who was indorsed by Tammany Hall.

In New York county, comprising the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, there was a Democratic sweep almost from the Battery to the northern line. The average Democratic majority will be about 40,000 for all county and judicial offices. Judge George C. Barrett received practically every vote cast. James A. Gorman, for the supreme court, defeated Joseph F. Daly, the fusion candidate, by about 10,000. Willima F. Groth, the Tammany candidate for sheriff, is elected over William J. O'Brien, the candidate of the Independent Labor party, the Republicans and the Citizens' Union and, notwithstanding the fact that O'Brien was distinctly a trades union candidate, he ran about 6,000 behind his ticket.

This is the only big surprise of the election in New York county. It was expected that the organized labor men, at last having distinct representation on the ticket, would rally to the support of Mr. O'Brien, who is a walking delegate of the Granite Cutters' union. Instead of marching in a solid mass to the ballot boxes forty or fifty thousand strong they have apparently about evenly divided between the fusion ticket and Tammany, and some of the trades unions appear to have deliberately knifed O'Brien in favor of Grell.

There are evidences of fraud in the Nineteenth district, and the Republicans asserted to-night that sufficient evidence had been collected to warrant a contest at Albany and the unseating of Mr. Stewart, who defeated Mazet.

The board of aldermen for Greater New York stood at midnight as follows: Democrats, 51; Republicans, 6, with three districts doubtful. The elections up to the state were almost a triumphant procession for the Republicans, with the exception of the election for the fourth time of Mayor McGuire (Dem.) of Syracuse.

RESULT IN A NUTSHELL.

OHIO, Republican	50,000
PENNSYLVANIA, Republican	150,000
IOWA, Republican	60,000
MASSACHUSETTS, Republican	40,000
KENTUCKY, Republican	7,000
NEBRASKA, Fusion	10,000
WEST VIRGINIA, Democratic	10,000
MISSISSIPPI, Democratic	30,000
NEW YORK CITY, Democratic, but legislature safely Republican.	

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GOMEZ ON CUBA.

Havana, Nov. 1.—Gen. Maximo Gomez says that he has a very large quantity of manuscript treating of the warfare in Cuba from 1868 to the date of the American occupation. This he regards as his greatest treasure. Of late he has been going carefully through his papers, collecting all data bearing on the subject with a view of writing a history of the revolution as he has known it internally and externally.

"Now that peace has arrived," he said, "it proves to be exactly what I had expected, with all its sadness and meanness. I do not care what people may say about me, though many are trying to injure me and telling lies about my motives and conduct. All that is immaterial. It does not disturb me, for I have known the ins and outs of the revolutionary movement better than any one else, and there is no use in trying to falsify history. I have known all who fought in the war. I have known who joined at the last minute in the struggle and who watched it from a safe distance like a spectator at a bull fight.

"One curious trait of character in the Cubans has impressed me. The more courage a Cuban showed in fighting the Spaniards, the less has he done for Cuba in times of peace. Yet the mania for peace has impelled many a Cuban to threaten the Americans, who are an extremely difficult people to move in that way. Diplomacy is much more expeditious in dealing with the Americans.

"Many of those who now occupy public positions in Cuba are convinced in all good conscience that they are serving the interests of the island, but they are really mistaken. They are actually serving the cause of intervention, which, though accepted and even asked for, it will be found difficult to terminate on terms that will enable them to transfer their services to the Cuban republic. They should bear in mind that they have taken an oath.

"The honorable Cuban should place before himself the ideal of the republic, remembering that every day on which the sun sets until the establishment of the republic is an injury to the Cubans."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The difficulties attending the administration of justice in Cuba and Porto Rico are pointedly brought out in reports to the judge advocate general of the army, General Lieber, whose annual report was made public to-day.

Major Dudley, at Havana, states in the course of a report:

"The present situation here has no exact precedent in that, during a time of peace, we are in temporary military occupation of a friendly territory, not our own land, pledged to discharge the obligations that may, under international law, result from the fact of such occupation, for the protection of life and property, and to withdraw from the island so soon as a stable government of its own shall be established.

"The opposition to a complete change of the spirit, methods, and technicalities of the Spanish law, as now maintained in the system of 'incommunicado,' for example, is especially surprising. But though slow in coming, the assertion such personal rights and liberties as are already enjoyed by Americans under American law will come sooner or later as being essential to a free, self-governing people such as the Cubans desire to be."

Major Dunn, judge advocate of the department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, makes similar observations, and says:

"The supreme law on the island of Cuba is that of the supreme power, the United States, and will be so long as an American remains here under existing circumstances, be that for one month or forever."

Major Sharpe, acting judge advocate of Porto Rico, reviews the manifold difficulties with brigandage, the complex customs relating to marriage and divorce, the crowding of jails with men, women and children, who literally rot while justice proceeds at snail's pace. He says every substantial reform is eagerly received by the people, the opposition coming from the small, conservative element. He deprecates the premature withdrawal of this government and the establishment of a territorial form of government, as some of the Porto Rican newspapers demand, and says it would be the most unfortunate measure that could possibly befall the island. He adds:

"Continued military control for a reasonable time, aided by wise advisory councils, can not fail to secure gradual but steady and ultimate assimilation by the people of our best American thought and method of administration."

THE PLUTON'S TREASURE.

Santiago, Nov. 6.—It turns out that the wrecks of the warships of Admiral Cervera's squadron which remain here are better than gold mines for the wreckers. A party of the latter has just begun to explore the wreck of the torpedo boat destroyer Pluton, and the first diver, it is reported, found $4,000 in the purser's cabin. Last Tuesday, some wreckers attempted to board the Cristobal Colon, but found it already occupied by another party, who considered the wreck their property. A fierce fight ensued in which one man was killed and several wounded.

Don't Like Stripes.

Santiago, Nov. 6.—There was almost a riot in Santiago prison Saturday, when the order was enforced respecting the use of conventional convict uniform of stripes, with clipped hair and clean shaven faces. The prisoners flatly refused to comply, and the prison officials were compelled to use force. In several instances prisoners were bound during the shearing operations. All consider the new regulation imposes the lowest degredation.

An Old Wreck.

Havana, Cuba, Nov. 6.—Divers at work in the harbor have discovered the wreck of the Atocha, a Spanish frigate sunk during the last century to prevent its falling into the hands of the English. The frigate mounted 21 guns, some of which have been recovered. One has been given to Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, chief of staff of the governor general, who intends to present it to his native town of Orwell, O.

San Juan Hill.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 4.—An American company has leased the San Juan battlefield and will build an attractive road house on the site of the destroyed fort.

Wireless System.

New York, Nov. 1.—Telegraphic communication by Signor Marconi's wireless system is to be established between five of the Hawaiian islands by a company of Americans. Frederick J. Cross, of the firm of Catton, Neill & Co., engineers, of Honolulu, who is now in this city, has closed a contract for the American company in Hawaii.

Died of Old Age.

Omaha, Neb. Nov. 1.—Ex-Governor Alvin Sounders died to-day. He was one of the earliest settlers in the state and during his entire career was a prominent figure in its political and business life. Old age was the cause of the ex-governor's death.

REED'S SUCCESSOR ELECTED.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7.—Amos L. Allen, Republican candidate for congress in the First Maine district, was elected yesterday by a majority of more than 4,600 votes over Luther F. McKinney, the Democratic candidate.

The First Maine district was Speaker Reed's district last year, and he had ex-Congressman McKinney as his opponent. At that time Mr. Reeds plurality was 5,526 over McKinney, but there was a Prohibition candidate, who polled 673 votes, thus reducing his majority to 4,791.

There were only two candidates this year, but it was evident from the spoiled ballots that a considerable number of Prohibition voters made the mark in the Prohibition square on the official ballot, although they had no candidate. Last year the total vote in the district was 23,670. This year it amounts to less than 20,000.

Congressman-elect Allen is known in national life as Speaker Reed's secretary for many years. Otherwise he was not a prominent figure, even in his own state and neighborhood.

ADMIRAL DEWEY WILL NOT RUN.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—A special from Washington to the Tribune says:

"I would not, under any circumstances, consent to be a candidate for the Presidency, and I should consider it an act of friendship if the press would treat this decision as sincere and final. I wish they would now drop the matter. I feel that any further booming of my name for the Presidency tends to make me ridiculous."

This is Admiral Dewey's statement made Saturday morning. It was a well considered announcement. The admiral has been represented in numerous papers as saying that he did not desire the Presidency, was not a candidate for it, etc., but not one of these previous statements of his position has been authentic. They have been mostly guesses, derived at second-hand from casual remarks made by Admiral Dewey in private conversations.

Of these alleged interviews and sentiments of his attitude toward the Presidency, Admiral Dewey says:

"I never gave nor authorized any of them."

Markets and Crops.

TRADE REPORTS.

New York, Nov. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: British disasters in South Africa have brought to view something beside the self-reliance the English people that had not many American securities to be dislodged in any time of alarm, but are inclined to take more when stocks and money looks for safe investment.

A little decline of 3-4c in wheat and 1-2c in corn does not hinder exports, though it is some evidence that growers think they have ample supplies. Atlantic exports of wheat for five weeks have been, flour included, 15,686,599 bushels, against 18,182,631 last year, and Pacific exports 2,713,551 against 3,917,434 last year. Western receipts of wheat have continued heavy, but have not rivaled last year's extraordinary outpouring, amounting to only 35,958,087 bushels in five weeks, against 49,440,791 last year, but Western corn receipts run ahead of last year's in the same weeks, and the exports have been 18,648,044 bushels, against 11,558,158 last year.

The enormous sales of wool at Boston, 21,557,500 pounds reported, making 25,368,700 at the three chief markets for the week are not extremely important.

That not all are for consumption, as the trade is naturally tempted to believe, may be true, and yet actual purchases by the mills of half that quantity would imply extraordinary encouragement respecting the demand for woolen goods. The prices have been generally advanced to an average scarcity below that of May, 1892, and for Ohio washed, light and dark and unwashed, and pulled wool slightly higher. Expectation of higher prices at London prompts much speculative buying, but the demand for woolen goods is also undeniably encouraging.

The cotton manufacture has also great demand, with prices constantly rising, so that with middling uplands at 7.56 cents, goods are relatively dearer in price than they have been since October 1, but whether both will advance much further depends upon the correctness of current estimates of the forthcoming crops.

Prices of pig iron for early deliveries are still advancing, but as a great part of the demand has protected itself by contracts running far into next year, including purchases of 50,000 tons Bessemer this week at $23.50, and as billets are quoted at $39.50 for spot, but $35 for next year the market can be interpreted several ways. More weakness appears in some lines, of which the works have not orders running far ahead. But it is claimed that 1,800,000 tons of rails, 80 per cent of the entire capacity has been sold for next year.

Hides and leather remain strong, packers having somewhat advanced prices at Chicago, their supplies being sold four to six weeks ahead.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE.
Toledo, O., Nov. 7, 1899.

There was little done in wheat to-day. The Toledo and New York markets were closed on account of election. At Chicago wheat opened about the same as yesterday's close. Liverpool cables were not so firm as anticipated after the improvement in the United States markets. The export demand was comparatively light. There was some selling, which caused ease, but at the close prices were firmer at a slight advance. The receipts in the Northwest were liberal—963 cars, against 906 for corresponding day last year. There was little business done at Chicago outside of scalpers. It is said autumn seeding in Hungary is suffering from drought. At Chicago December wheat opened at 68⅞@69c, steadied to 69⅛c, eased to 68⅞c and closed at 69⅛@69¼c. May, 72⅞c, 72¾c and finally 73⅛c.

Corn started without change, but firmed on better Liverpool. There was covering at Chicago that helped prices. December corn opened at 31⅛@31¼c, and closed at 31⅜c; May, 32⅝c to close.

December puts on wheat at Chicago, 68¼@68⅜c; at 1:30, 68⅝@68¾c. Puts on May corn, 72⅝c.

Liverpool wheat ⅛d. lower; futures ⅛@⅜d. higher. Spot corn, 1d. up; futures ⅛@¼d. higher.

Total clearances wheat and flour, 56,000 bu.; corn, 151,271; oats, 2,675.

Paris wheat 10@20c higher; flour, 10@15c higher.

Berlin wheat, ⅜c higher; Buda Pesth, ⅛c higher.

Primary receipts of wheat, 991,184 bu.; shipments, 120,586 bu. Receipts of corn, 555,102 bu.; shipments, 39,495 bu. (Last year holiday). Toledo no report.

Yesterday's quotations:

Dec.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	70½	a71	70⅝	a71
Chicago	68⅞	69	68½	69
New York	73¼-⅜	b73¾	73⅜	b73⅝
St. Louis	68⅞	69⅛-¼b	68⅞	69⅛-¼b
Minneapolis	64½	65	64⅜-½	65
Duluth	b65¾	b66¾	b66¼	b66¾

Yeetsrday's Close at Toledo.

Cash wheat 1c up, and December and May ¾c advance at the Toledo Exchange to-day compared with Saturday. Trade active and prices closed firm.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 69½c; close, 69¾c.

December wheat, 70½c, 70¾c, and close, 71c asked; May, 75⅝c, 75¾c, and finally 75⅞c asked.

Corn sold limitedly. Prices steady at a slight improvement. No. 2 mixed corn, 34½c old; No. 3 white, 34½c; No. 3 white, new, 31½c, then 31¾c; No. 3 yelow, new, 31½c; December corn, 31½c.

Oats—Drll, shady. No. 2 mixed, 23c; No. 2 May, 25c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 24½c.

Rye—Neglected.

Clover Seed—Active and firm at an advance of 15c for future delivery. Prime old, cash, $4.90; December and March seed $5.60 and close $5.70; No. 2 seed, $4.80 and $4.60. Receipts 900 bags; shipments, 900.

In store at Toledo:

Toledo Produce Market.

Trade was fairly good to-day. Butter holds steady, with a fair supply. Eggs steady, with good demand. Vegetables are in ample supply and steady. Dressed meats sell well at previous figures. Fruits firm.

Butter—Creamery, 24@25c; dairy, 18@20c.

Eggs—Freshly gathered, 18c.

Vegetables—Squashes, doz., $1.00; parsnips, bu., 40c; carrots, bu., 25c; rutabagos, bu., 35c; turnips, bu., 35c; onions, bu., 30c; potatoes, bu., 35@40c; sweet potatoes, bbl., Jersey, $2.25, Virginia, $1.50; beets, bu., 30c; cabbages, doz., 25@40c; lettuce, lb., 8c; celery, dozen stalks, 20@40c; oyster plant, dozen, 25c.

Tallow—Per pound, 4@4½c.

Lard—No. 1 kettle rendered, 6c.

Hay—Timothy, car lots, choice, ton, $8.00@8.50, No. 1 hay, ton, $8.00; No. 2 hay, $6.00@7.00.

Straw—Wheat straw, per ton, car lots, $4.00, oat straw, ton, $5.00; bright rye straw, ton, $5.00.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 8c; No. 2's and bulls, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2's, 9c; kip, No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 7½c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 9½c; No. 2's, 8½c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, 25@75c.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 12@15c; old fowls, 10@12c.

Fruits—Oranges, per 100, $1.75@2.00; lemons, box, $3.00@4.00; cranberries, bu., $2.00; quart, 8c; apples, bu., 50@75c.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $6.00@6.25; beef, lb., 6¼@8½c; calves, lb., 9c; mutton, lb., 7@8c; lambs, 8@9c.

Linseed Oil—For single barrels, per gallon, raw, 43c; boiled, 47c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $10.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; hams, sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 8@8½c; light hams, per lb., 8c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, per lb., 7c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@23c.

Feed, per ton—Middlings in 100 lb. sacks, $16; screenings, in 100 lb. sacks, $15.

Linseed oil meal, per ton, $26.

Turpentine—Per gal., 55½c.

Grain and Produce.

New York, Nov. 6.—Butter—Receipts, 5,506 packages; market firm; western creamery, 17½@25c; June creamery, 17@23c; factory, 14½@17c. Cheese—Receipts, 119 packages; market quiet; small September 12½@12¾c; finest October, 12@12¼c; large September, fancy colored, 12¼@12½c; large October, finest, 11¾c. Eggs—Receipts, 7,525 packages; market firm; western ungraded at mark, 14@18c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3 13-16c; centrifugal 96 degrees test, 4 5-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c; refined steady; crushed, 5 11-16c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5 3-16c. Coffee—Market steady; No. 7, 6¾c.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Close: Wheat—Dec., 69⅛@69¼c; May, 73⅛c. Corn—Nov., 31¼c; Dec., 31⅜c; Jan., 31c; May, 32⅝c. Oats—Nov., 22⅝@22¾c; Dec., 22⅝@22¾c; May, 24⅛c. Pork—Nov., $8.15; Dec., $8.22½; Jan., $9.75@9.77½; May, $9.82½. Lard—Nov., $5.05; Dec., $5.07½; Jan., $5.25@5.27½; May, $5.40. Ribs Nov., $4.92½; Dec., $4.92½; Jan., $4.97½. Flax—Cash N. W., $1.29; S. W., $1.24½; Dec., $1.28¼; May, $1.29; Nov., $1.27.

Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 7.—(Eirick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Receipts, 5 cars; market 10@15c higher; Yorkers, $4.45@4.55; mediums, $4.35@4.45. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10 cars; best lambs, 10@15c higher at $5.15@5.25, other grades same as yesterday.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Nov. 7.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market active and 5@10c higher, selling in mixed loads at $4.30; stags and roughs, $3.00@3.65.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market shade higher on best native and range cattle, others firm; beeves, $4.20@6.80; cows and heifers, $1.80@4.50; fancy, $4.00; Texas steers, $3.80@4.15; fed Texans, $4.50@5.10; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50; canners, $1.80@2.90; westerns, $4.00@5.25. Hogs—Estimated receipts to-day, 30,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 36,000; left over, 1,443; market strong and shade higher; mixed and butchers, $3.95@4.30; good heavy, $4.05@4.30; rough heavy, $3.80@3.95; light, $3.90@4.20.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Nov. 6.—Losses were the rule at the opening of the market but there was no evidence of the ecitement with which the market closed on Saturday. In Leather there were simultaneous sales of 20,000 shares at 35⅞ to 36½ against 36 Saturday and the price advanced further to 37. The principal losses were in the specialties. Sugar and the local traction stocks were prominent. The declines were practically all restricted to fractions and a tendency to rally was manifested in some cases after the opening. Smelting was a conspicuous exception to the weakness, rising 1¾.

The hardening tendency apparent after the opening proved short-lived. Heavy blocks of Leather were unloaded and the weakness become pronounced in Sugar, the local issues, the coalers and the metal group. Pacific Mail dropped 2 points on free oerings. Declines of 1@1½ were effected in many instances. Among the standard stocks St. Paul, Burlington, Northwest and Louisville were hard pressed. By 11 o'clock covering in Leather had brought it up to 38 and checked the selling elsewhere.

The rebound in values did not obtain much headway except in a few specialties where covering was heavy. Sales of stocks to noon 241,600 shares. Railway stocks were neglected. Bonds were dull and heavy.

Corrected daily by D. U. Crockett, 3 Spitzer Building.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Steel Wire	47⅛	48	46	47⅛
Am. Sugar	155⅞	157⅛	154½	156⅛
Am. Tobacco	121	121	121	122½
Atchison, com.	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22½
Atchison, pfd.	65¼	66⅝	65¼	66⅛
Brooklyn R. T.	87⅜	89⅛	87	88⅝
C., B. & Q.	132½	133⅛	132⅛	131
Chesp. & Ohio	28⅛	28	27⅞	28⅛
Con. Tobacco	41½	42	41⅛	42
Federal Steel, com.	58⅛	58⅞	57½	58⅞
Federal Steel, pfd.	79½	79⅞	79½	79⅞
General Electric				122
Kansas & Texas pfd	39⅝	40½	39⅝	40⅛
Leather, pfd.	80	80	78⅞	79⅛
Louisville & Nashv.	86½	86⅞	86⅛	86⅛
Manhattan	110	111½	108⅞	110⅛
Missouri Pacific	49	49⅝	48⅛	49⅛
North. Pacific, com.	54	54½	53⅞	54⅛
North. Pacific, pfd.	76¾	76¾	76	76¾
New York Central	137¼	138	137	137¾
Pacific Mail	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾
People's Gas	114½	115½	114¾	115¾
Reading	21	21	20¾	21
Rock Island	114⅞	115	114	115
St. Paul	126⅛	126⅞	125¾	126⅞
South. Ry., pfd.	56⅞	57⅞	56⅝	57⅞
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific, com.	47⅝	47⅞	47	47⅞

New York, Nov. 6.—Money on call firm at 8@10 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¾@4.87 for demand and at $4.83 for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.84 and $4.88. Commercial bills, $4.82. Silver certificates, 58½@58¾c. Bar silver, 58⅜c. Mexican dollars, 47¼c.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	Nov. 6.	Oct. 31.
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	129¾	130
U. S. 4's (new) registered	129¾	130
U. S. 5's coupons	110⅝	111¼
U. S. 5's registered	110⅝	110¾
U. S. 4's (old) coupons	112½	112¼
U. S. 4's (old) registered	111¾	112¼
U. S. 2's registered	101	100½
U. S. 3's coupons	108	108¼
U. S. 3's registered	108	108¼

Trade.

Trade generally during the past week was of good volume, and the holiday trade is expected to be larger than for many years.

Oil Market.

Tiona	$1.73
Pennsylvania	1.58
Scio	1.56
Barnesville	1.58
Corning	1.39
New Castle	1.48
North Lima	1.11
South Lima	1.06
Indiana	1.06

Oil City, Pa., Nov. 6.—Credit balances $1.56; certificates, no bid, offers at [illegible]. Shipments, 127,218 barrels, average shipments, 76,547 barrels; runs, 113,075 barrels; average runs, 75,294 barrels.

Chicago Provisions.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Provisions were firm and higher, influenced by an advance in hog prices. January pork opened a shade higher at $9.77½ and sold at $9.82½@9.85; January lard opened unchanged at $5.27½ and $5.25@5.27½; January ribs opened a shade higher at $4.97½ and to $5.00.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Nov. 7.—Sales this week the smallest of the year. Prices show little change. Good to fine leaf appeared in small quantity, and was about as last week. A good deal of the old tobacco was in bad condition. The proportion of new crop was not large. Official quotations are:

1898 CROP.

Red Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 4.00@ 5.00
Trash (sound)	5.00@ 6.50
Common lugs	6.00@ 7.00
Medium lugs	7.00@ 7.50
Good lugs	7.50@ 8.00
Common leaf (short)	7.00@ 8.00
Common leaf	8.00@ 9.00
Medium leaf	9.00@11.00
Good leaf	12.00@15.00
Fine and selections	18.00@25.00
Colory Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 5.50@ 6.50
Trash (sound)	6.50@ 7.00
Common lugs	7.00@ 8.00
Medium lugs	8.00@ 9.00
Good lugs	8.00@ 9.50
Common leaf (short)	7.50@ 8.50
Common leaf	8.50@ 9.50
Medium leaf	9.00@12.50
Good leaf	12.50@16.00
Fine and selections	18.00@25.00
DARK.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 2.50@ 2.75
Trash (sound)	2.75@ 3.00
Common lugs	3.00@ 3.50
Medium lugs	3.50@ 4.50
Good lugs	4.50@ 5.00
Common leaf (short)	4.50@ 5.50
Common leaf	5.50@ 6.25
Medium leaf	6.25@ 7.25
Good leaf	7.25@ 9.00
Fine and selections	[illegible] 29.00

Wool.

From Bradstreet's: "The market is firm, with full prices obtained and a large demand in progress. Boston's sales for the week were in excess of 18,000,000 pounds, which business exceeds the previous largest week's business on record that of last week by about 2,000,000 pounds. The business for the past two weeks foot up over 33,000,000 pounds, which is away ahead of anything ever before experienced. The past week's business showed nearly 12,000,000 pounds of territory, Texas and Oregon wool sold, while about 1,200,000 pounds unwashed fleeces were taken, and about 650,000 pounds pulled. Over 2,000,000 pounds scoured wool were included in the sales, and about 2,200,000 pounds foreign. Of the latter about 1,500,000 pounds were Australian and nearly 500,000 carpet. The general market is not quotably higher, but values favor the seller on good lots. At New York unusual activity is noted, the volume of purchases being liberal at advanced prices, and it is said that a large proportion of the purchases have been for export, while the demand for the needs of domestic cloth manufacturers continued unabated. Western markets are very generally firm, even where demand is not active, which is the case at several centers."

From Dun's Review: "Transactions at Boston have been the largest ever known, and it is said that the figures given, 21,557,500 pounds, do not represent all the sales effected. At the three chief markets sales for the week were 25,368,700 pounds, of which 21,868,200 were domestic, and in the past five weeks sales have been 68,318,989 pounds, against 25,696,300 last year, 48,351,999 in 1897, and 32,365,903 in 1892. Heavy purchases by the American Woolen Company are reported, especially of Australian wool at about 41 cents, and other consumers in great number are said to be buying. But it is admitted that dealers in the business and speculators have also contributed largely to the volume of transactions. A marked increase is expected in prices abroad at the coming London sales, and there is evidently a strong disposition at Boston to anticipate a further rise here. Transactions have been especially heavy in Territory wool at prices ranging mainly from 52 to 58 cents clean."

Slocum's Triumph Over Consumption!

The Celebrated Cure of Sargent Johns, of Hunter, Texas.

GIVEN UP BY DOCTORS TO DIE.

Consumption has at last found a master in the Slocum treatment, which marks a new era in medical practice.

While noted physicians all over the world were bowing to the supposed inevitable—giving up their consumptive patients to die—Dr. T. A. Slocum, the great student and scientist, was working to perfect his discoveries for utterly routing the deadly germs from the system. And when the goal of his ambition was reached he immediately set about proving to doctors and patents everywhere that his discoveries were not imaginary. Week after week thousands of Slocum's free treatments were sent broadcast where consumption, weak lungs and pulmonary diseases held victims in their iron grasp.

And the result?

Cures—absolute cures, each a crowning triumph to Dr. Slocum's unerring genius. Written testimony and miracles wrought poured in from every State in the Union.

Many of the most wonderful testimonials have been published in these columns, and this is also worthy of reproduction.

Read it:

Mr. Sargent Johns, of Hunter, Texas, writes:

"For nearly six years I had weak lungs which developed into consumption two years ago. I got down so weak that I had to give up all work. After doctoring in vain my physician told me I could not get well, and must die. He also refused to give me any more medicine, saying it would be a waste of money. I came home and told my family I must die, but while looking over the Globe-Democrat I saw an account of Dr. Slocum's famous discoveries and sent to him for a full course of treatment, and it cured me. To-day I am sound and well; weigh as much as ever, and can do a big day's work. God bless Dr. Slocum, who has at last found the only cure for consumption!"

Dr. Slocum's great treatment goes even further than curing coughs and colds that "hang on." It completely and forever kills the deadly bacilli, heals the raw mucous surfaces, invigorates and fortifies the system and makes solid, healthy flesh.

It cures consumption in any stage. It annihilates asthma, bronchitis, lung weakness, tuberculosis, catarrh, la grippe and its after effects and all pulmonary troubles.

The system contains four separate preparations, each a miracle worker in itself.

FREE TREATMENT.

To further demonstrate to the world the value of his discoveries Dr. Slocum has arranged to send out at once several thousand more FREE full course treatments, consisting of the four preparations, to all who write for them.

Simply address Dr. T. A. Slocum, 98 Pine Street, New York, N. Y., giving your express and postoffice address and stating that you read the announcement in the Toledo Blade.

No matter how many discouragements you have met with, Dr. Slocum will cure you.

If in need of expert advice, Dr. Slocum will thoroughly diagnose your troubles free of charge, and tell you how to get well quickly.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The above is a genuine offer made by America's foremost medical specialist in pulmonary and lung diseases, and we urge every reader of the Toledo Blade who is afflicted to send for the free treatment, because we know the proposition to be an honest one. It should also be your pleasure to notify all suffering friends of this great free offer and thereby be instrumental in restoring them to complete health. It is a pleasure to do our part in the good work.